The New-York Times.

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POLITICAL.

What the Democrats Expect from Mr. Greeley.

How False Reports of Democratic Victories Affect Rebels.

The Set-Back of the Greeleyites in Maine.

A Democratic Paper's Comments on the Failures of its Party.

Enthusiastic Meetings of New-York City Republicans.

The Democrats and Mr. Greeley.

The following remarks form part of an editorial in the New-York *World* of Aug. 22. They sufficiently set forth what the Democrats expect from Horace Greeley. What pretense Republicans can have for persuading themselves that Greeley will be a Republican President, in the face of such declarations as the following, we leave our readers to determine:

The advantages which may reasonably be expected from the success of the Baltimore ticket are obvious. None but the wilfully blind or perverse can fail to see them. True, we shall elect a Republican President; but we should also have a Republican President if Grant were to be re-elected. But even in this narrow view it would not be an even thing whether Greeley or Grant is the President. *No President is independent of the political organization to which he owes his election. The Democratic Party will have a control over Mr. Greeley which it could not exert over Gen. Grant. We believe that Mr. Greeley will in good faith recognize his obligations to the Democratic Party.* He is pledged to liberal, generous treatment of the South; he loathes the rascally carpet-bag Governments; *he will be neutral on the free-trade question;* and if we act in good faith in accepting the new Constitutional amendments, we cannot conceive of any important differences that can arise, between him and his Democratic supporters. *His Cabinet will necessarily contain a large proportion of Democratic advisers; Democrats will be appointed to foreign missions and Consulships and to subordinate administrative offices at home; none of which advantages could be expected from the re-election of Grant.*

There are still other advantages which will accompany Mr. Greeley's election. In electing him we shall elect *a Democratic majority of the House of Representatives.* In electing him we shall regain control of a majority of the State Governments, *and restore many of the present Republican Senators with Democrats.* Whereas, on the other hand, if Grant is re-elected, there will be a Republican House; the Republicans will hold their overwhelming ascendency in the Senate; they will retain a majority of the State Governments and local offices; and they will uphold in the South the corrupt carpet-bag rule by which the Southern people have so long been enslaved and plundered. What sane person can fail to see on the Greeley side, is to amount to any Democrat, when shut up to a choice between these two men, can prefer the election of Grant.

Charles Francis Adams.

The Washington correspondent of the *Evening Post* sends the following dispatch:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—A private letter received here from Boston says that a member of Charles Francis Adams' family has received a letter from him, in which he says with much earnestness, that he will not consent to allow the Greeleyites to place him in opposition to their candidate. He says he sympathizes with the Greeley movement, and regards the re-election of President Grant, under the existing circumstances, as essential to the best interests of the country.

An Imaginary Bet.

Mr. Benjamin Wood, of the News, advertises his willingness to bet $10,000 on Greeley's election. Numerous persons have applied to the *News* office, but the money cannot be found. Nor Mr. Wood either. It is a cheap bit of brag. Let Mr. Wood accept the challenge given to him by the *Commercial Advertiser*.

Republican Meeting at Greenwich, Conn.—Closing Out the Tweed Headquarters.

A correspondent writes from Greenwich, Conn., Gen. Stewart L. Woodford will address the Republican citizens of this city on Saturday evening, Aug. 24, at 8 o'clock, in the town hall. We shall have a rousing meeting. For the first time in a number of years, the Twelfth Senatorial District of Connecticut finds itself relieved from the embarrassment of the existence of Greeley Democracy. Hon. William M. Tweed, Woodward and the American Club. The air is purer and the people breathe freer in this locality, and will exercise the right of suffrage in favor of Grant and Wilson to some purpose, in November next.

Senator Woodin.

The Auburn *Advertiser* says that the absence of Senator Woodin from Saratoga during the Barnard trial was owing to unavoidable circumstances. Our contemporary states: "Senator Woodin was present during the first week of the trial, when he was called home on account of the serious illness of his wife, and since then has been in constant attendance upon her, she being yet in a condition requiring his presence at home. Of all the Republicans in either branch of the Legislature, there is no one who has shown more back-bone, when that article was needed on any pending question, than Mr. Woodin."

A South Carolina Democratic Paper's Comments on the Failures of its Party.

The Fayetteville (N. C.) *Eagle*, although a Democratic paper, speaks to its party politely to one of its issues, since the election and the success of the Republican State ticket, it says:

"The people, the Conservative Party, do not see the great benefit in reforms; times when reform has been so much promised and so seldom practiced. The effect of one victory in 1870 has been counteracted, and then by but one party misgovernment. Stained ballot-boxes and fraudulent registration may do duty on some places, but was the vote in Hamilton, Wilkes, Yadkin and Alexander? There was not little, if any, unfair conduct charged in Cumberland, yet we lose from our majority in 1870, notwithstanding our almost superhuman efforts. Not we need try no longer to disguise facts."

The Set-Back of the Greeleyites in Maine.

The cheering accounts of our own correspondents in Maine are corroborated by the Republican Press of the State. Thus the Portland *Press* says:

"The most casual observer of the political kaleidoscope has not failed to observe the unmistakable change of sentiment of the general public of this State within the past few or three weeks. The Democrats, elated beyond all bounds by the secession of a number of warm Republican leaders who had been defeated in their own party, joined in a regular paroxysm of delight, trumpeted forth Lamoyne grand-ma-ma for a brief period actually fancied themselves on the high road to victory. The Republicans seeing the deserting were firmly in the uncertainty how far the defection would spread, but when forced to the conclusion to stand by the party organization, they rallied as one man, and the result is known. The reformers, who had been so confident of a change in the administration of our State affairs, have been forced to the conclusion that the party in power is not to be overthrown by the secession of a few leaders, and the Democrats have found that the Republican party is not to be destroyed by the defection of a few of its members. The

OBITUARY.

Deaths and Funerals of Well-Known Persons.

Gen. Joseph Hooker died at his residence in Garden City, L. I., on Wednesday morning, October 31, 1879, at 7 o'clock, of apoplexy. He was born in Hadley, Mass., November 13, 1814, and was consequently in the sixty-fifth year of his age. He graduated at West Point in the class of 1837, and was assigned to the First Artillery. He served in the Florida war against the Seminoles, and was brevetted captain for gallantry in the battle of Okeechobee, December 25, 1837. He resigned from the army in 1853, and engaged in farming in California. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers in 1861, and commanded a brigade in the Army of the Potomac during the first year of the war. He was promoted major-general of volunteers in March, 1862, and commanded a corps in the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Seven Days, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, and Antietam. He was appointed brigadier-general in the regular army in September, 1862, and commanded the Army of the Potomac from January 26 to June 28, 1863, when he was relieved at his own request. He commanded the Twelfth Corps in the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, and the Twentieth Corps in the Atlanta campaign. He was brevetted major-general in the regular army for gallantry at Chattanooga, and received the thanks of Congress for his services in the battle above the clouds. He was appointed to the command of the Department of the East in 1865, and was retired from active service in 1868. He was a member of the Military Service Institution, and was elected president of the Society of the Army of the Potomac in 1869. He was married in 1849 to Miss Olivia Groesbeck, of Cincinnati, who died in 1866. He was a brother-in-law of Gen. Sherman. He had been in failing health for some time, and his death was not unexpected. He was buried from St. Thomas's Church, New York, on Saturday, November 1, at 10 o'clock A. M. The funeral was attended by a large number of distinguished persons, including Gen. Sherman, Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Schofield, Gen. Howard, Gen. Ingalls, Gen. Rucker, Gen. Dodge, Gen. Fitz-John Porter, Gen. Slocum, Gen. Ruger, Gen. Woodward, Gen. Ruggles, Gen. Hancock, Gen. Sharpe, Gen. Wilcox, Gen. Ramsey, Gen. Meredith, Gen. Wadsworth, Gen. Hunt, Gen. Ketchum, Gen. Hardie, Gen. Hawley, Gen. Ward, Gen. Burnside, Gen. Pleasonton, Gen. Sickles, Gen. Barry, Gen. Dix, Gen. Cullum, Gen. Meade, Gen. Porter, Gen. Hunter, Gen. Franklin, Gen. Newton, Gen. Doubleday, Gen. Gibbon, Gen. Kilpatrick, Gen. Hazen

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 24, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1876 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, Speech on 8th January, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE BELLE. Mr. James W. Wallack and Company. Matinée at 14.

WALLACK'S THEATER.—BLUE BEARD. Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett. Matinée at 14.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—A LIFE'S DRAM.—SKETCH. Mr. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lingard. Matinée at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AND Gymnastics. Afternoon and evening.

WHITE'S ATHENÆUM.—DRAMA, SONGS, FARCES, &c. Mr. Charles White and company.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUCCESS NIGHT CONCERT under direction of Theo. Thomas.

JEROME WOOD PARK.—Grand Concert by the Ninth Regiment Band.

The New-York Times.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

We beg to announce that the first of a series of CAMPAIGN EDITIONS of the TIMES is now ready. It is printed in large, clear type, and is by far the best document for Republicans issued from the Press.

We desire to call the particular attention of Republicans in all parts of the country to this paper. It has been prepared with the greatest care, and is adapted, to readers in every State of the Union. It is issued at a price which barely covers the cost of paper and printing—namely, a cent and a half a copy in quantities of not less than a hundred, or two cents for each single copy.

Price $1.50 per hundred, or $15 per thousand. Single copies, 2 cents each.

Readers out of the City, desiring one or more copies, can have them mailed direct. Price 4 cents each, including postage.

The Rochester *Union* tries to console itself with the idea that the regular Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, Gen. JOHN C. ROBINSON, is disqualified for the office to which he is nominated, and will have to retire from the ticket. It quotes the Constitution of this State—section 3, article 3—which provides that "no person being a member of Congress, or holding any judicial or *military* office under the United States shall hold a seat in the Legislature;" and then goes on to say that Gen. ROBINSON, if elected, will not only hold a seat in the Legislature, but will have the casting vote upon acts of legislation—he being now a Major-General on the retired list of the United States Army. Now, in the first place, a retired officer of the army does not hold a "military office," as was decided by Congress in the case of Gen. SICKLES after his appointment as Minister to Spain. In the second place, even if it is admitted that the Lieutenant-Governor "holds a seat in the Legislature" within the meaning of the constitutional provision, it is not true, as the *Union* asserts, that he ever, in any case, has the casting vote upon "acts of legislation." He has no voice or vote in any act of legislation whatever. There is nothing in the Constitution or the laws, State or national, to prevent Gen. ROBINSON from holding the office of Lieutenant-Governor of New-York, but there is everything in his past services and present popularity that should make the Democracy anxious to crowd him off the Republican ticket.

Great energy, but not much ingenuity, is displayed by the Maine Democracy in the conduct of the present campaign in their State. Finding that their Presidential candidate does not prove to be especially available in their own locality, they are encouraging themselves, and hoping to delude the people into his support, by clumsy inventions as to his exceedingly great strength elsewhere. One of the latest of these inventions is to the effect that a careful canvass of the German voters of Springfield, Ill., shows 715 for GREELEY, 4 for GRANT, and 14 doubtful. This would have been much more effective if it had followed a few more votes for GRANT, as GREELEY would still have had a large majority, and the statement would not have been a palpable fabrication. If the Democrats hope to gain anything from those "straws" they must become much more expert in the manufacture of them.

In this week's *Harper*, Mr. NAST contributes to the canvass two cartoons full of point and power. Everybody will recognize the political truth aptly conveyed in the picture of "H. G." engaged in administering to the lips of the Tammany tiger a cup of exceedingly dark whitewash. Judging from the progress already made in the work, it seems decidedly obvious that the remaining stripes of the monster—corruption, illegal voting and wholesale robbery—will very shortly be obliterated under the brush of "old Honesty." Thus transformed into a lamb of very formidable appearance, and with a highly dangerous-looking mouth, the efforts of the whitewasher will probably be directed to relieving his charge of the massive chain that was pullocked on the 7th of November last. In such an event, it would be useless to echo Mr. NAST's query, "What else are you going to do about it?" The other cartoon depicts to the life the tactics of the flippant and truculent person who wields the slave-driving *Tribune* whip, while his superior puts a squad of the Reforming Army, including TWEED, HALL and other well-known members, through their facings. The central figures of this picture have a lifelike truth, and the accessories are eminently suggestive. The "organ" will probably take occasion to invent some preposterous objection to these incisive cuts, as it did to the one about the "disgusted" Senator SCHURZ.

On the first publication of JAKE THOMPSON'S account of the progress of his secret mission to Canada, there were sundry attempts made to show that he and his fellow agents had no direct instructions from the rebel Government at Richmond. A letter published in our Washington dispatches today settles this point beyond the possibility of further dispute. And now will it be denied that the Cabinet of JEFF. DAVIS was as directly responsible for the plot to burn New-York and Brooklyn as it is shown by further extracts which we give from the Confederate archives, to have been for the St. Albans raid? We have Mr. GREELEY'S word for it that the Southern Democracy is rebel at the core today. Is the people prepared to give it a chance of matching its shameful record of 1864?

The Republican State ticket receives the unqualified indorsement of the Republican Press of New-York State. It is something new and refreshing to find all sectional jealousies buried and forgotten in the one great aim to achieve success on a platform whose enunciation of principles is so distinct, and with candidates who so adequately represent those principles. Let the present unanimity of Press and people be carried out into harmonious and energetic action, and we cannot fail to carry the State in November.

Democrats and the Election.

It is evident to the Democratic leaders that the candidate they have presented to the country makes no way whatever in popular estimation—that the longer the ticket is before the country the less people like it. The combination is one which will not bear discussion or the test of time. Democrats of the older and better school indignantly turn from it. The leaders who recommended the coalition are disgusted at the name thrown up by the wheel of fortune at Cincinnati and Baltimore. They keep to their bargain, only because they do not see any way of getting out of it. They already perceive how mistaken they were in supposing that the nomination of GREELEY would produce any serious defection from the Republican Party. Senator SUMNER'S opposition to Gen. GRANT was always to be counted on. He believes that he owes his removal from the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs to the President, and consequently he nurses toward him a bitter hatred. Senator SCHURZ has also "personal wrongs," as he chooses to fancy, to avenge. No one will pretend that the secession of REUBEN E. FENTON is any loss to the Republican Party. The Cincinnati movement has so far led to reform, in that it has taken over openly to the Democrats FENTON and the Tammany Republicans, who were so long the cause of internal division in this State. But the great body of the Republican Party everywhere remains intact. There has been no period when Republican meetings were more numerously attended, or when local organizations were in a sounder condition. The common sense of the country has taken offense at a coalition which includes the corrupt men of both parties, and which is not saved from disgrace by the fact that Senator SUMNER gives it his support. Fortunately, it is not in the power of one man either to create or destroy a great party.

That Democrats of the better class can honestly support Mr. GREELEY is impossible; but there is no cogent reason to restrain them from supporting the Republican Party and its candidates. We ought to be able to obtain their co-operation, since there is no great question of the day on which they differ materially from us. We do not, indeed, stand any chance of winning over such Democrats as are willing to support Mr. GREELEY—men ready to follow a life-long antagonist in order that they may obtain power and revolutionize the Government. We can have no parley with politicians of this class. If they were willing to come over to us, we could not accept their support, any more than we could allow TWEED, SWEENY, or A. OAKEY HALL to act with us. But men of principle and character may fairly be welcomed to our ranks. It may be presumed that the measures in reference to the South, of which Mr. GREELEY, Mr. SUMNER and Mr. TRUMBULL complain, and of which they are the chief, if not the only, authors, will be carefully considered at the next session of Congress. Whatever may be the faults connected with them, they are faults chargeable to the Legislative and not to the Executive branch of the Government. People who can recollect the debates of 1865 and 1866, will remember that Mr. RAYMOND strongly urged a policy of "reconciliation" upon Congress, and that HORACE GREELEY denounced him as a traitor for so doing, while Senator SUMNER clamored loudly for a policy of vengeance. Mr. GREELEY is now trying to climb to power upon the ladder which Mr. RAYMOND set up seven years ago. Mr. RAYMOND may have been in advance of his time, but the work which he attempted to accomplish (in which he ultimately failed) is now being carried out. Indeed, it would scarcely be possible to undo what he did. Even if President JOHNSON had his stolen RATHBONE'S place,

How little there is in the present position of affairs to encourage honest Democrats from the governing party is shown by the action of the Convention of this State. The Republicans have cheerfully tendered the highest place on their ticket to a Democrat who has proved that he is a man of honor, and who is above stooping through the mire of politics for the sake of personal advantage. There never was a greater compliment paid to any Democrat than that which the Republicans at Utica paid to Gen. DIX. He is identified in this State with the cause of good government and local reforms, and it would be strange if we could not get all honest Democrats to work with us for the attainment of those objects. The Tammany Democrats support GREELEY, because they wish to sack New-York once more. They were once bloated with plunder, but their pockets are now empty, and their followers are hungry, and they must either regain possession of the City or be dispersed forever. To come before the public under their own flag would be to invite utter ruin—but to call themselves "Reformers," and to use HORACE GREELEY as a stalking-horse, is a practicable measure, and one which is likely to deceive a few Republicans of the least intelligent kind. Hence, we find that the entire Tammany gang are working night and day for a man whom they detest, but whom they propose to use until they regain the position from which they were driven last year. Against such an imposture as this, all decent men ought to combine. In this State we have submitted a ticket to the people which is absolutely unexceptionable. No one can find a single fault in it. Wild goose stories are told in the Greeley papers of the means taken to nominate it, but in reality no means whatever were employed—it was a spontaneous nomination of the Convention. If Reform can be completed, it is only by the election of this ticket. In the same way, Democrats can fairly be invited to support the national ticket of the party, since Gen. GRANT has been proved to be one of the most incorruptible and single-hearted men who ever held office in this country, and since all the efforts of his adversaries—large in number, adroit in attack, and singularly unscrupulous in their warfare—have failed to fasten a single reproach upon his character. The common sense of the people is on our side, and in New-York, as in the nation, we can gain a signal victory if we only refrain from acting as if that victory could be cheaply gained.

The Judges.

In the absorbing interest taken in the coming Presidential election, we ought not to lose sight of the question as to who shall fill the places on the Benches of the Supreme and Superior Courts, made vacant by the resignation of CARDOZO, during the Legislative proceedings for his impeachment, and by the removal of BARNARD and MCCUNN, —the former by the High Court of Impeachment and the latter by the Senate.

The propriety of the removal of these Judges well accords with a just public sentiment, which had been greatly outraged by their judicial administration.

But the removal of unjust Judges leaves the work of reform incomplete, and is in fact unsubstantial relief unless their places are filled with upright and learned men. In the selection of the incumbents for these places, the people of the City have a deep interest. This is a subject outside of mere parties or politics. The day has passed, and we trust forever, when the Judges of our Courts are to be designated, and in fact appointed, by bad men, or by mere politicians.

It is well known that Tammany Hall, in the day of her plenary power, delegated to PETER B. SWEENY the duty of selecting persons, from the Democratic Party, who should be placed in nomination for judicial station. His selection was final, and the Tammany Committee promptly put the seal of its sanction on his expressed will, by him communicated to the favored subject of his choice.

Through this influence and selection, all the Judges who have been removed were elevated to the Bench, from which they have been driven by the Legislature and the Court of Impeachment.

At the coming general election in November, the places of CARDOZO and MCCUNN are to be filled by popular choice. Let the people see to it that they are not cheated. These selections should not be left to mere political organizations or agencies. The stake is too vital. We have had enough of Judges selected by such instrumentalities. The results have been baneful in the extreme.

Let the voice of the Bar be heard, and it will be potential for good. The Bar has greatly suffered under the administration of unjust and partial judges. The Bar Association has done a noble work, but its mission in this regard is not ended. Its good efforts are still needed to designate proper men for these important places. The vacancy occasioned by the removal of BARNARD cannot be filled for the full term, by election, until November, 1873; but in the meantime the Governor may designate an incumbent who will hold office until the 1st of January, 1874.

Pillow's Little Bill.

The intimate and habitual connection between cheeks and pillows is familiar to every sleeper. That renowned warrior, Gen. GIDEON J. PILLOW, has, however, recently exhibited decidedly more cheek than falls to the usual lot of a dozen ordinary pillows. With this eminent officer's reputation as a military engineer the public, both North and South, is well acquainted. It was Gen. PILLOW, who during the Mexican war, when ordered to throw up a breastwork, and defend it with a ditch, conceived and carried out the happy idea of placing the ditch inside the breastwork. Made famous by the brilliant feat, he was naturally offered a commission by the Confederate authorities [illegible] declined. It would be [illegible] that Gen. PILLOW [illegible] any other claim than his [illegible] upon the Government. It [illegible] that he ever distinguished himself in any great outbreak. Indeed, the history of the rebellion does not show that Gen. PILLOW performed any special deed of valor in defense of the lost cause, except in wearing a gorgeous uniform, and thus ignoring the derisive remarks of unappreciative small boys.

Nevertheless, he held a rebel officer's commission, and was present in the rebel army. During the war it so happened that some two hundred mules belonging to this warrior fell into the possession of the Federal army, and were used to draw Federal Army wagons. Being a thrifty person, Gen. PILLOW mourned bitterly, and perhaps with tears, over the loss of his mules. The war dragged on to its final close, and in the six years of peace that followed, the grass grew over the graves of the brave men whom PILLOW did not lead heroically into action. Much of the anger and bitterness of the strife passed into forgetfulness, but the two hundred lost mules still stalked spectrally through the dreams of PILLOW. This was a grief not easily forgotten, and it preyed upon his mind to that extent that he finally decided that nothing except full payment of the value of these mules, together with interest from the date of their capture, could ever restore to him his lost peace of mind. Accordingly he made out a bill, wherein the United States appeared as debtors to GIDEON J. PILLOW for two hundred mules wickedly detained from their sorrowing owner. This bill he presented at Washington, and to his great grief and surprise it was rejected. Not that his wonderful impudence was not duly appreciated, but it is one thing to admire the cheek of PILLOW, and another to pay for PILLOW'S mules.

It will perhaps be urged that the refusal to pay for these mules exhibited a ferocious determination to keep open the bloody chasm which separates, among other things, PILLOW from his mules. Had it been paid, however, it would have established a precedent that, if followed, would drain the Treasury in a month. If we recollect aright, there were a few slaves taken from their "owners" by the Federal Government during the war. Payment for PILLOW'S mules would, of course, have been followed by payment for PILLOW'S and everybody else's slaves. There was also a train of gunpowder, firearms, and other munitions of war seized by the Federals, for which Mr. DAVIS and Mr. BRECKENRIDGE would have presented their little bills. In short, PILLOW'S two hundred mules would have proved at least two hundred times as costly to the United States as the solitary Trojan horse proved to be to the Trojan State. Of course, no sane person, outside of the Liberal-Kuklux ranks, ever entertained the absurd idea of paying the cost of PILLOW'S soldiering, and there is, therefore, no occasion to dwell at length upon the consequences which would have followed such payment. It would, however, be unjust to permit the magnificent and unparalleled impudence of PILLOW to pass unheeded. If his genius in military engineering was unique, his cheek in the matter of mules is still more miraculous.

It is sad to think that the ignoring of Gen. PILLOW'S little bill will leave him hereafter a prey to the grief which has for the last six or eight years consumed him. In his gloomy imagination, he will henceforth hear the ceaseless tramping of his lost mules, and in the night-time they will haunt his dreams, and sing mournfully about his couch. Those two hundred graceful and intelligent mules are lost to him forever, for even if the party which advocates the payment of rebel pensions should gain possession of the Government, it would be impossible for him to place those mules upon the list, and by drawing their pensions finally obtain a recompense for their loss.

Greeley and Patronage.

On July 17 the *Tribune*, as it said, "made short work with one slander," and those who have followed its course since the Professor of Journalism usurped Mr. GREELEY'S seat, will not be surprised that this "short work" was "made" by a few short untruths. We had asked it to give us the details of Mr. GREELEY'S application for an office for one CAMP, who was, and is, a debtor of Mr. GREELEY. Thereupon the *Tribune* answered that it was true CAMP borrowed some money of GREELEY ten years, or nine, ago, and still owed it; but it added, "Mr. GREELEY never asked the President or any member of his Cabinet to appoint this or any other of his debtors to any office whatever."

So far as this statement relates to any other of Mr. GREELEY'S debtors, we have already shown the *Tribune's* denial to be false, for we have published the letter of Mr. GREELEY asking the appointment of CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, Jr., to an office he was notoriously unfit to fill, and Mr. GREELEY will hardly deny that this young man owed him a large amount of borrowed money—we think about sixteen thousand dollars. If he does deny it, we are under the impression that there are some schedules in bankruptcy which will prove awkward vouchers. Mr. GREELEY also recommended the same person for a weigher in the Custom-house under Mr. BARNEY.

Now as to CAMP. When it was that he first indulged in the luxury of drawing upon Mr. GREELEY for funds we cannot say. Mr. GREELEY says the money was borrowed about ten years ago. Just about that time Mr. GREELEY wrote a letter, of which the following is a copy:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1861.

DEAR SIR: I urged the claims of Mr. ISAAC F. CAMP as Surveyor of this Port, believing him well qualified by experience, trust and energy for the post, and recommended by his political antecedents. I still adhere to this choice. But if he cannot be appointed, I know no other man better fitted for the post of mere deserving of it, than Mr. HENRY E. PELLETT, whose qualifications and services none will dispute.

Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

Hon. A. LINCOLN, present.

Here are VANDERBILT and CAMP, two [illegible] to be connected [illegible] with a [illegible] on the Government. In [illegible] say one who knows either of them who will say that either was fit for the office Mr. GREELEY sought for him? Whatever was, we understood, put aside by the defaulter BAILEY months before he dared to give him anything to do.

While we are upon this subject, we may as well refer to another passage in the history of Mr. GREELEY'S interest in Mr. CAMP. He admits that CAMP had a claim against the Government, and that he asked a member of the Cabinet "not by any means to pay or have paid one single dime, but to have this claim adjusted and settled according to law. If nothing was due on it, then he desired that nothing should be paid."

Mr. GREELEY, therefore, by his own admission, went with Mr. CAMP to a Cabinet officer to urge a claim upon his attention. He may have intended only to ask an examination of a righteous claim, but he was not so understood, and the gentleman who went with him had no hesitation in assuring a high officer of the Government that his cotton claim amounted to some ninety or a hundred thousand dollars, but that if he could get thirty thousand out of it, he would be content, and that he wanted ten thousand dollars of that sum to pay a debt he owed Mr. GREELEY. The truth is that Mr. CAMP'S only claims to office, or to get payment of alleged demands of the Government, have been for fears the fact that he owed money to Mr. GREELEY, and his only backing has come from Mr. GREELEY. If the latter has been innocent and unsuspecting, he has not thereby shown any very eminent capacity in his judgment of men, and if the result of his election—if that were possible—should be that all persons who owe him money were to get office, there would be no danger that he would put in force his favorite plan of resuming by resumption, for there would be nothing to resume with.

The Meeting of the Emperors.

The European Press is much occupied in discussing the probable objects and results of the interview between the Emperors of Germany, Russia and Austria, which is to take place at Berlin early in September. It is generally admitted that this meeting has a political significance of a very decided character. It is assumed that the three great subjects which will mainly occupy the Imperial discussions are, the irrepressible Eastern question, the question of the Papacy, and that indomitable entity which Emperors call the revolution, and ordinary folks designate as the question of socialism. As has been remarked, it is impossible to imagine that there can be any satisfactory agreement between the Cabinets of Berlin, St. Petersburg, and Vienna, on any of these questions. The Eastern policy of Russia means the placing of an iron girdle round the waist of Germany, and the removal of Austria out of the category of Great Powers. Russia cannot help Germany to select the next Pope, however anxious she may be to neutralise Papal influence in Warsaw; and a country whose agricultural village communities work on principles of industrial socialism can hardly be expected to see so much terror in the doctrines of the International as her southern and western neighbors. The Jeremiads of sundry French papers, to the effect that the meeting at Berlin is to repeat the iniquity of the partition of Poland, France being the victim this time, are rather more absurd than the political prophecies which are frequently heard from such sources.

The fact is that the time has passed when a meeting like this need greatly alarm anybody. European nations have ceased to be the pawns on the chess-board of empires which Kings might move at will. Such talk as this of the *Journal de Paris* has a certain specious air of truth:

"What have Liberal conquests to do with the matter? Suppose Germany, Austria and Russia declare war against us, what will 'Liberal conquests' avail against their artillery? What will your 'Conservative Republic' do against their armies? What can 'our Republican forces against the Prussians in arms? . . . The German Empire and the Monarchic Empire laugh at your Liberal conquests. Krupp guns, Dreyse muskets, the Prussian discipline of a numerous army, will make very short work of your Liberal conquests, clever Democrats, decoy politicians!"

But this talk proceeds upon the assumption that the men who bear German muskets, and whose intelligence is the very right hand of German Generals, will leave their homes, their business, and all they hold dear, to fight out a causeless quarrel. The war of 1870 was waged in defense of all these things. It was a battle for national unity—a fight for the very existence of Fatherland. It is Frenchmen who even now madly talk of attacking Germany—not Germans who speak of wiping out France from the roll of nations. Let the Emperors have what dreams they may, there are two of them, at least, who know that they cannot carry their people with them in any mere war of conquest, or any crusade against a phantom of their royal imaginations. The Emperors may or may not understand each other better after their talk at Berlin. When the day for action comes, they must take the people into their counsel, or stake their very existence on the consequences.

MINOR TOPICS.

FOSTER, the murderer, who beat the life out of an inoffensive gentleman, is still unstrung, but his nerves strength has not been wholly in vain. A day or two ago, a rough, aside a mendacious attack upon a man in the upper part of the city, whose appearance did not quite please him, and smote him with a cut-hook. It is extremely probable that he was induced to select the unusual weapon by the recollection of FOSTER'S deed and Fourteenth-st. Besides the recollection that in FOSTER'S hands the weapon proved remarkably effective, he doubtless remembered that FOSTER has so far escaped punishment on the ground that he did not intend to kill his victim. So long as FOSTER escapes his just doom, so long may we expect the ruffianly murderer to ply his profession with the cut-hook. On the other hand, should FOSTER dually be sung, his fellow inmates [illegible] be convinced that killing with a cut-hook is something more than simple assault and battery.

SWIFT assures us of the coincidence that this same blood-stone tends to rise upon. This curious desire of the lower animals, which fears one another to pass upon the same, is fast now accomplished by the fate of the species. A few years since we were suffering from a plague of worms. To destroy the worms, we imported the sparrow, and lately did that brave-hearted philanthropist perform his work. The sparrow, however, has now attracted the attention of the hatchet-hand, who, instead of attending to his business in the rural districts, has come to the city, and is dining daily on the destroyer of the caterpillar. The question now arises, what animal can we import that will exterminate the hatchet-bird? The cat might consent to help us to some extent, but she is a selfish beast, and would refuse to do any more work than would be necessary to supply her daily dinner. The problem is as endless as the one relating to the nails in horses shoes, and we shall probably have to quietly submit to the massacre of the sparrows.

While geographers in Europe and in this country are showing that the great river discovered by LIVINGSTONE cannot reach the Nile through the Bahr el Ghazal, no one, except a writer in *Nature*, has happened to notice a fact which proves that LIVINGSTONE'S river has no connection whatever with the Nile. The height above the sea of the stream which the great traveler calls the Lualaba is lower than the height of the Nile at Gondokoro, some six hundred miles further north. Rivers outside of Africa do not, as a rule, run uphill, and it is hardly probable that this rule is reversed in the case of LIVINGSTONE'S river. Unless, however, it does run up hill, it cannot join the White Nile, and, therefore, all discussion as to whether it enters the Albert Lake in the Bahr el Ghazal is useless. May not this river be the Benuwe, which flows into the Niger? Its direction would render this supposition not improbable, and at all events to reach the Niger it would not be forced to run uphill.

A correspondent who is interested in the health of bluefish writes to say that the true test for ascertaining whether a bluefish is or is not poisonous is to boil it with a silver coin inserted in the flesh. If, after the process, the coin is found to be blackened, the fish may be regarded as poisonous. This suggestion, it is needless to say, will be indignantly repudiated by the fish-eating public as a heartless joke. Copper coins we know, and nickle we know, but silver coins long since became matters of faith and tradition. If, prior to eating bluefish we must first search for silver coins, and then insult the fish by boiling it, we had far better abandon bluefish altogether, and confine ourselves to cod and halibut. The folly of the suggestion appears more clearly than ever when we reflect that, by the simple process of inducing useless small boys with copper coin to taste boiled bluefish, we can both save the expense of buying silver, and avoid the barbarism of boiling the fish.

While thoughtless people have been terrifying themselves with supposititious comets and magnesium lights blazing in the sun, a real and ominous phenomenon has been scarcely heeded. It may have been noticed by our readers that the weather for the last week has been supremely hot. For the first four or five days of this frying period the thermometer did its duty, rising promptly to the occasion. On Wednesday and Thursday, however, it suddenly failed. Instead of remaining at the height proper to the extreme intensity of the heat, it quietly sank down several degrees, as though exhausted by its efforts to keep up with the weather. Now, we all know that on Wednesday and Thursday it was as hot, if not hotter, than on any previous day of the same week. Free-born Americans are not yet quite ready to disbelieve their senses at the bidding of a thermometer. The thermometer was clearly weak and mendacious, and is, therefore, no longer to be believed.

Nursery legend, as well as armorial painting, asserts the existence of the unicorn. Sensible men have, however, scouted at the mythical beast, and insisted that he was merely a distorted conception of the rhinoceros. But now, upon the hints of numerous pictures of the unicorn, rudely drawn on the rocks in the south of Africa, there is a disposition to revive the claims of the unicorn, and several respectable naturalistic authorities are inclined to give him a place among extinct animals. If the existence of bad drawings is to be taken as a proof of the existence of the objects represented, future scientific speculators will have a rich field in which to work. Fancy the Cuvier of the future exhuming from some buried American city copies of our illustrated papers, and accepting the pictures in the *Police Gazette* and Mr. LESLIE'S publications as evidence of the habits of the people of the present day.

NOTES TO THE EDITOR.

Whom?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Now that you have put McCUNN and BARNARD out of the way, what are you going to do with DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, who is equally responsible with the Judges? LEX TALIONIS.

THURSDAY, Aug. 22, 1872.

The Campaign Song.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some time since there appeared in your paper an offer of one for the best campaign song on the "Greeley Fill," and the award was to be made July 31.

Was it a home-side offer or a humbug?

I know you would not lend yourself or your columns to anything of that kind, spurious, if you knew it. But sometimes "even the elect" may be deceived. Please clear up the mystery. Yours truly, A. Though the 1st of the publication without interruption, and never liked it better than now. Glad to know of its prosperity. Its character and labors deserve all the success they have achieved. C. A.

BROOKLYN, Monday, Aug. 19, 1872.

[The offer was a genuine one, and we believe the prize will shortly be awarded.]

"Office-Holders at Utica."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The "no organ *Tribune*" of the 20th inst., under the heading of an article entitled "Office-holders at Utica," among others, parades my name twice as "a Custom-House Inspector," being a delegate to both Conventions. I came in for a double dose. I had hoped to have been spared the necessity of denying what my friends knew, or ought to have known, was false and unjust. I would not now reply did I not feel that my silence would be construed into an affirmation of the falsehood, and thus mislead my friends and my enemies, politically speaking.

I have never held any political office, and hold none now. I am an attorney and counselor at law, and depend upon my profession alone. If the *Tribune* will take the trouble to collect my salary since I became a "Custom-house Inspector," I will cheerfully turn the whole of it over for the benefit of the candidates, to help defray the expenses of the first election North Carolina gives us the Rats removed from the State at Maine.

I trust the *Tribune* will be as equally accommodating and publish a correct list of the Tammany cohorts and office-holders who will pack the Syracuse Convention to-day. It will be doing the people a service. Respectfully yours, J. C. JULIUS LANGBEIN.

NEW YORK, Friday, Aug. 23, 1872.

SENATOR WILSON.

Speech to the Citizens of Hudson—Views and Prospects of the Coming Campaign.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HUDSON, N. Y., Aug. 23.—One of the largest political gatherings ever convened in Hudson assembled last evening in the supreme Assembly-room of the City Hall, on the occasion of the grand ratification meeting of the nominations for State and Federal offices. For some days past it was generally known that Senator Wilson, the candidate for the Vice-Presidency, would be present to address the meeting, and the most intense enthusiasm was manifested. Long before 8 o'clock last evening the meeting-room was crowded to its utmost capacity, and cheers for the Republican nominees were called for and responded to with a hearty good will. Senator Wilson's appearance on the platform was the signal for a fresh outburst of applause which was again and again renewed. Mr. Henry A. Dubois, who was unanimously chosen to preside over the meeting, in a few appropriate remarks introduced the orator of the evening, Hon. Henry Wilson.

SPEECH OF HON. HENRY WILSON.

Senator Wilson, who was received with immense cheers, said: "I thank you for this kind greeting to-night. I come here to advocate the interests of no man nor set of men, but to speak for the Republican Party of the United States. [Applause.] That party, the living, present and the coming future will unite in pronouncing the party of patriotism and the party of liberty. I am not here to-night to make any apologies for the Republican Party. Its history is known to the people of the United States and to the intelligent portion of mankind. It is not faultless, but measured by a high and exacting standard the whole human race outside the United States pronounces it to be the party that carries the cause of Christian civilization in the Western World. Brought into being seventeen years ago, to maintain the cause of liberty when in peril, it has in peace and in war stood by the country in all its perils, and maintained the rights of all men of every clime and race. Its platform is before the country to-day; its candidate for the Presidency is known and honored throughout the world, [cheers,] and that it will triumph in November next, I don't entertain the shadow of a doubt. That its banner shall wave gloriously in the coming struggle, I am sure as I am of my existence.

"I come here to-night, men of New-York, the great Empire State, to ask you to take your part with the rest of the country in the great struggle upon which we are now entering. I come here to ask you, business men, toiling men, young men, and you who fought with me in the field, to consider the results in the event of a Republican defeat. The Republican Party does not turn its back upon its past; it reverts to it with pride and with hope; and it moves right forward to fight the future battles of the country. Thank God, gentlemen, the Republican Party does not wish to forget its past, [cheers,] and, while I am not here to say it has not committed mistakes, I maintain that, measured by the great standard of devotion to country, to liberty, to justice, to humanity and Christian civilization, it has not got, and never had in America, any political party that could claim to be its peer.

"Beyond the limits of New-York we are turning to you, I am here to say I have not the shadow of doubt that in November next, with only one exception, every one of the twenty-one free States will be true to us. I also say to you to-night that the nomination of the great statesman who thrilled the heart of the country in the dark Winter of 1861, by this order, points to victory, and the country will expect the freemen of New-York to make Gen. DIX the next Governor of the Empire State. I don't stand here to-night between you and the interests of any party. The question involved in the present conflict is not whether Gen. GRANT or HORACE GREELEY shall be the next President of the United States. I tell you the question is, Shall the Republican Party that has governed this country during these last twelve years, in peace and in war, the party that saved the country and made it free, shall the party continue to control the Government, or shall it abdicate, and let the Democratic Party go into power? No! The Republican Party, with its three and a half million of voters, stand on the same platform, North and South, pledged to progress and reform. The Democratic Party, which came into power in 1864 and 1868 to obtain control of the Government of the nation, have fastened upon a little band of 40,000 or 50,000 disaffected Republicans, and they have inaugurated a joint platform in which the Democrats do not believe.

Mr. Wilson, at considerable length, then referred to the recently-formed "new" party of the Democrats for reform, maintaining that these ideas were adopted for the occasion, and the old spirit of rebellion still influenced the Southern Democrats. A few Liberal Republicans, he said, had left their party from an honest motive to correct abuses; these should be cordially invited to come back. The great mass of them were influenced by personal and ambitious motives, and their defection was more a blessing than a loss.

With reference to the alleged unpopularity of Gen. Grant, he maintained it had no positive existence. What, he asked, was Grant's history? Entering the army as a volunteer officer, by valor, bravery, and the development of the greatest military abilities, he raised himself to the position of Commander-in-Chief, and earned the eternal gratitude of his country by the suppression of the war. When peace was restored he did not seek his present position. The position sought him, and he maintained that Grant's Administration was the best Administration the country had seen in forty years. It was a reformatory Administration, he said, and an Administration accompanied by a grand success. He referred to the reduction of the national debt by $100,000,000, the credit of the nation, the Southern policy, the Indian policy, his relation to the colored race, his action with regard to foreign citizenship and his general Administration, claiming that it was dictated by a high sense of patriotism and conferred untold benefits on the nation.

He had not an unkind word to say of Mr. Greeley; he was an old friend of his. He had not a word to say against Brown—God knows he regretted beyond expression the position Mr. Greeley and Mr. Brown had taken, but their success would give a Democratic Senate and House of Representatives; it would, indeed, be a regular Democratic triumph, and again the voice of rebellion heard; he would be in this time it would be in Washington. Would the plausibilities of the Liberal Republicans affect the great Republican Party? He asserted it would not, and that the Greeley ticket would not poll 50,000 Republicans all over the Union. His Republican supporters were daily on the increase, and it was seen, it was breathed in the atmosphere. The Republican Party wanted New-York to come out of the list of doubtful, and join the united sisterhood of certain States. Its position would not affect the result of the election, but the Republicans wanted the great Empire State to do its part and to occupy that place in the Union for which nature intended it. Victory rested with themselves. He called upon all, particularly the young men, to organize, and next November their efforts would be rewarded by a glorious triumph. Senator Wilson concluded a very able speech amid great applause.

ILLINOIS.

Call for a Meeting to Nominate Members to the Louisville Convention.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—The following call for a State Convention of the straight Democrats, to elect delegates to the Louisville Convention, is published in this city today:

There will be a mass-meeting in the City of Springfield on Thursday, the 29th day of August, of the untrammeled Democrats of the State of Illinois who favor the nomination of Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States on a Democratic platform, at the Convention to be holden in Louisville, Ky., on the 22d of September next. The objects of the mass-meeting are the selection of forty-six delegates and forty-six alternate delegates to the National Democratic Convention at Louisville; to effect a permanent organization of the Democratic Party of the State, and to appoint a State Central Committee, &c. The undersigned, as members of the Democratic National Executive Committee for the State of Illinois, yielding to the urgent solicitation of Democrats from all parts of the State, would respectfully invite each and every Democrat in this State who is in favor of the nomination of Democratic candidates on a Democratic platform at Louisville, to meet in mass Convention in the City of Springfield, on Thursday, the 29th inst., for the purposes above indicated, and to perform all other acts and deeds which as sovereign citizens they may have the right to do. All Democratic papers are respectfully invited to publish this call.

(Signed,) JOSEPH E. LEDLIE,
Member of Democratic National Committee from the State of Illinois.

Dated Springfield, Ill., Aug. 21, 1872.

Reports from the interior counties of this State indicate a growing feeling on the part of the Democracy to bolt the Greeley ticket and support the Louisville nominees. Much uneasiness is felt in consequence among the Greeleyites of this city. Only hundred and seventy colored voters of St. Paul have pronounced a circular denouncing the Greeley ticket and declaring for Grant and Wilson. They suggest mental derangement as the only reasonable explanation of the conduct of Charles Sumner.

POLITICS IN PENNSYLVANIA

Two publish the following letter, without comment, which explains itself [ED. TIMES]:

HARRISBURG, Aug. 20, 1872.

To the editor of the New-York Times:

Inasmuch as the proposal was made in your columns, and by your correspondent, that the Democracy of Pennsylvania should withdraw their candidate for Governor in order to secure the election of Judge Kelley, and inasmuch as the proposal has been accepted by the Republicans, I deem it due to the Democracy of the State that I should say that I am not a candidate for Governor, and that I will not be, under any circumstances whatever. I have been induced to make this statement because I have been informed that the Democratic State Committee, at its meeting in Philadelphia on the 14th inst., had determined to withdraw their candidate for Governor, and substitute my name in his place. I have no authority to speak for the Committee, but I am sure that I express the sentiments of a majority of its members when I say that I will not consent to be a candidate for Governor under the circumstances. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. BLANCHARD, Secretary of State.

THE TAX ON INCOMES AND BANKERS.

Decision of the Associate Judges.

Action of Commissioner of Internal Revenue Sustained.

The Income Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the tax of 5 per cent. on gains or profits of banks or bankers is not to be collected upon the amount of capital invested in United States bonds, but only upon the profits realized from the business of banking. The question arose in the case of the Bank of Commerce, of Cleveland, Ohio, which refused to pay the tax upon the amount of its capital invested in bonds, and appealed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who sustained the action of the collector of internal revenue for the district of Ohio. The bank then appealed to the Secretary of the Treasury, who referred the matter to the Solicitor of the Treasury, who has rendered the decision above mentioned.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

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ASYLUM COMMISSION.

Appointment of Commissioners to Examine the Asylum Buildings.

Governor Dix Visits the Institution.

ALBANY, Aug. 23.—Gov. Hoffman has appointed Commissioners to examine the Asylum buildings at Utica, and to report whether any additional buildings are required for the accommodation of the insane, and if so, what kind of buildings, and the probable cost thereof. The Commissioners are Thomas C. Fields, of Utica, Chairman; Dr. Wm. Brandreth, of Sing Sing, and Dr. Wm. Marshall, of Albany. The Commissioners will meet at Utica on Tuesday next, and proceed to examine the buildings.

Gov. Dix visited Utica to-day, and inspected the Asylum buildings. He was accompanied by Dr. Brandreth, Dr. Marshall, Dr. Gray, Dr. Ray, Dr. Parsons, Dr. Choate, Dr. Hun, Dr. Ordronaux, Dr. Wilbur, Dr. Hutchinson, Dr. Chapin, Dr. Kellogg, Dr. Hamilton, Dr. Wey, Dr. Hamilton, Dr. Wey, Dr. Hamilton, Dr. Wey

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The market for real estate still continues in a quiet condition. At the Exchange, yesterday, Friday, Aug. 23, R. P. Fairchild sold, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Wm. H. Ingersoll, Esq., referee, the two-story and attic brick house and lot, 21.10½ by 92.10, situate on the south side of Nineteenth-street, immediately in front of ground leased to St. Peter's Church. William W. Young purchased at for the sum of $16,000. The same auctioneer adjourned to Friday, Aug. 30, the Supreme Court sale of two lots on the south side of 104 feet west of 7th-av., 50x92.2, with party walls, between Cherry and Monroe streets, by order of Isaac C. Bushnell, Esq., referee; James M. Miller also adjourned to Friday, Sept. 13, the Supreme Court sale of the property known as Nos. 423, 423½ and 425 West Twenty-eighth-street, north side, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, by order of Charles A. Peabody, Esq., referee.

The Sheriff's sale of all the right, title and interest of William C. Colt, in and to the premises known as Nos. 208 and 206 Church-street, was adjourned to Friday, Sept. 20, by order of Matthew T. Brennan, Esq., Public Administrator. Wm. H. Raynor, No. 8 Pine-street, reports the sale by private contract of the following property:

Four lots on the north-east corner of Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth-street, and twenty-two lots adjoining and fronting on One Hundred and Fifty-ninth-street, for $55,000; also two sure lots on the north side of Sixty-ninth-street, 400 feet west of Ninth-avenue, 26 by 92.9 feet each, for $13,000.

It is also reported that Dye & Curtis have recently sold twelve lots of land, situate on the north side of Ninety-sixth-street, between the Grand Boulevard and Eleventh-avenues, viz.: Two lots on Boulevard, five lots on Ninety-sixth-street, and three on Eleventh-avenue, including both corners, to Mr. Simon, for the sum of $104,000.

The following property is advertised to be sold today, Saturday, Aug. 24:

By A. J. White, Secor, Scott & Co., at the Exchange, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, referee, the house and lot, 25 by 90, known as No 203 East Forty-sixth-street.

Exchange Sales, Friday, Aug. 23, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By E. P. Fairchild.

One h. and l., 21.10½x16.10, on s. s. of 182d-st., in front of ground leased to St. Peter's Church.....$16,000

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Aug. 23.

87th-st., n. s., 43.8 ft. w. of 8th-av., 22x92; 187th-st., s. s., 43.8 ft. w. of 8th-av., 22x92.....$40,000
182d-st., n. s., 265 ft. w. of Tenth-av., 25x92.....10,000
90th-st., s. s., 448.11 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20.11x92.9, with party wall.....21,000
149th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25.4x100.5, s. and l., No. 68.....10,000
106th-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 2d-av., 75x100.10.....7,500
114th-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100.11.....2,500
113th-st., s. s., 181.6 ft. e. of 2d-av., 21.6x100.10, s. and l.....10,000
120th-st., n. s., 170 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x99.11, h. and l.....8,000
120th-st., n. s., 195 ft. w. of Willis-av., 25x100, h. and l., mortgage $7,000.....12,000
Post-av., n. s., 200 ft., w. of Hawthorne-st., 100x 150, foreclosure.....2,045
Post-av., n. s., 300 ft. w. of Hawthorne-st., 100x 150, foreclosure.....2,220
Post-av., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Hawthorne-st., 100x 150, foreclosure.....2,700
3d-av., e. s., 80.10 ft. s. of 110th-st., 20x80.....12,000

LEASEHOLD TRANSFERS.

Bowery, s. e. corner 2d-st., 20.10x76, h. and l.....$30,000
2d-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Bowery, 20x87, h. and l.....7,000
Whitney lease, March, 1868.....21,892
3d-av., w. s., 40 ft. n. of 54th-st., 20x80, h. and l., Beekman lease, May, 1868.....10,000

LEASE RECORDED.

Greenwich-st., No. 371, 5 years, per year.....$2,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MADISON-SQUARE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE for a term of years the property known as No. 5 East 23d-st. It has a frontage of 20 feet 2 inches by 98 feet 9 inches by half the block, connecting with the above. For terms and particulars apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 71 Cedar-st.

A PARK-AV. FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop thoroughly-built modern and masonry-in-ished brown-stone dwelling, 25 feet wide, situation on that avenue; 22x60, lot 80 feet. For sale by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st., and No. 23 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—ON MID-STreet 45th-st., a four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, with gas fixtures, mirrors and shades. The house is in most complete order, and possession can be had at once. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE PARK, FOUR-story dwelling, with every modern convenience and handsomely furnished; price, $20,000, unfurnished, low. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 23 Nassau-st., and No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN HARLEM—A FRAME house, containing seven rooms, gas and Croton water; desirable location; five minutes' walk from steamboats and cars, Third-avenue and 125th-st. Apply to W. J. DAVIDSON, No. 2,260 3d-av., Harlem.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON THE UPPER END of the Island, only $600 each. G. LESPINASSE, No. 119 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE three-story dwelling-house No. 154 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn Heights; part can remain on mortgage.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RICHMOND HILL

LONG ISLAND,

is a railroad station and beautiful village seven miles from the Hooseveit-street Ferry, by South-side Railroad, and two miles west from Jamaica, being at the junction of the railroad with Myrtle and Fulton avenues. It has an elevated position, and is handsomely laid out with streets, avenues, and parks, improved with new and elegant buildings, ornamental trees, and macadamized sidewalks; thoroughly drained; perfectly healthy, and the people a class of over 250 ACRES principal against nuisances, and so located as to command a full view of the ocean on Rockaway and of the surrounding country.

COTTAGES AND DWELLINGS IN VARIETY, AND ELEGANT VILLA SITES FOR SALE.

The place is easy of access, being only one hour from the city; climate milder in Winter and cooler in Summer than that of the interior; the surrounding country beautiful, and roads excellent; churches and schools near by, and access to the City Parks frequent and cheap; time to the ferry at corner Seventh-street, thirty minutes; fare, 10 cents. Yearly season tickets, $40.

All trains of South-side Railroad, except the 7 A. M., stop at Richmond Hill. Property of the undersigned should at once rise, will rapidly enhance in value. Apply to C. B. FOWLER, Agent near the depot, or R. R. HAZARD, JR., No. 110 Broadway.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY FOR SEVEN DOLLARS.

$7. $7. $7. $7.

A full covenant and warranty deed of pieces 100x200, in the towns of

HEMPSTEAD AND ISLIP,

on the South-side Railroad, Long Island, for

SEVEN DOLLARS.

No mortgage. No after payments.

For sale at the office of the

SUBURBAN LOT ASSOCIATION,
No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York.

M. SAMUEL, President.
ED. S. ECKEL, Secretary.

A BEAUTIFUL HOME.

Seventy-five acres of the land, well situated in front of the tracks of the Long Island Railroad, between Jamaica and Hempstead, will be sold cheap, and planted with shade and ornamental trees.

View of 15 to 25 Miles in extent in every direction.

A good house, with twelve rooms, with carriage-house, stable, &c., and 100 feet front, for sale cheap. Also eight acres, part cleared. Apply to owner, 1 to 3 hours from New-York. The products will pay a fair interest on the money invested, besides the benefit of a residence in a most beautiful location and every way desirable portion of the country.

Apply to WILLARD A. STONE,
No. 161 Broadway.

ORANGE.—No. 3 SOUTH ORANGE-ROAD—Choice building lots for sale; 6 acres, nicely shaded, fenced and cultivated; houses to let by the month or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cedar sts.

200,000 ACRES WESTERN LAND for sale in block. E. S. CHASE, No. 58 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—1,500 ACRES IN ONE BODY, twenty miles south of Chicago, having two miles water frontage, all first-class land; one-third cash, balance on time to suit purchaser. Also, 160 acres in Ashland County, Ohio, on which 100 are cleared and under cultivation. Railroads will run through both of these tracts in the Spring, which will doubtless enhance the value of the land. Address JOHN NELSON THOMASSON, No. 227 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK, (WOODSIDE,) N. J., on the Newark and Paterson Railroad, a conveniently-located house, containing nine rooms, with bath-room, hot and cold water, &c. Price, $6,500. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 109 Nassau-st., Room No. 109 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

THOS. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

GRAND OPENING OF FALL CAMpaign. Grandest sale of the country. 300 superb lots, at Sheldon Oceanside, Old Easthampton, L. I., near celebrated Woodhurst Pavilion, TUESDAY, Sept. 3, 1872. Two excursion trains. Two bands—Gotfalin's and Newark Seventh Regiment's. Dinner (Tables), and original and unique programme by Antonio Reiff, grand chorus of 1,000 voices. Sale peremptory. Terms easy. Maps nearly ready. Personal application must be made for tickets. No requests by mail answered. JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer, No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—A LARGE BASEMENT, WITH two ovens, suitable for bread and pie bakery, corner 52d-st. and Broadway and 8th-av., old stand. WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 14 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO RENT—FOR THE WINTER ON 8TH-AV. (Central Park), elegantly-furnished high-stoop house with side lights; has all modern improvements and is in splendid order; will only be rented to a private family. Apply to S. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 9 Pine-st., or No. 5 Nassau, 18th-st., (Seventh House.)

TO RENT—FROM 1ST OR 15TH OF SEPtember, a handsomely-furnished house, with stable and grounds; slightly and beautifully located. Apply at No. 263 St. Mark's-place, Brooklyn, or No. 115 Fulton-st., New-York.

FIFTH-AV.—EXTRA SIZE FURNISHED residence, between 27th and 28th sts., to let, at $500 per month; possession at once. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 23d 5th-av.

UNFURNISHED.

TO RENT—NO. 105 EAST 126D-ST.—THREE rooms suitable for a gentleman and wife for light housekeeping; rent, $12 per month; family private.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE, furnished or unfurnished, with some ground, well situated and not over forty-five minutes from New-York. Must be reasonable. Best in upper depot; moderate rent. Address F. E. S., Box No. 109 Times Office.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED.—Basement and first floor for a small family in a good locality; Ninth Ward preferred. Address, stating full particulars, W. W., Box No. 107 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

TWENTY PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

THE AMERICAN

BRIDGE COMPANY,

OF CHICAGO, ILL.

L. B. BOOMER, of Chicago, President.
(ORGANIZED AUG. 1, 1870.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000

The whole amount of the authorized Capital Stock of this Company not having been issued, the balance thereof will be issued to subscribers at par, payments to be made in three installments of 25 per cent. each, viz.:

25 PER CENT. JULY 15, 1872.
25 PER CENT. AUG. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. SEPT. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. OCT. 1, 1872.

The Subscription Books now open at the office of the undersigned will be closed as soon as the new stock is fully subscribed. All past due installments must be paid with interest at time of subscription.

The Company has at present at this time in Contracts $414,700, and on this basis the Company shows present surplus of $126,250 97, and is now doing a handsome business. One thousand men are employed in the shops and on the structures, and we have now on hand $1,950,000 of work for various railroads in the United States, among which may be mentioned the

CHICAGO, R. I. & PACIFIC,
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL,
MISSOURI PACIFIC,
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC, &c.,

and the Company is now offered work to the amount of over $6,000,000, including some of the largest bridges ever built in the country; to accept of which, if their time permits, will require a large working capital, as numerous amounts of material have to be kept constantly on hand, and the Company are frequently required, on hand, to make payment for their work, Railroad and other Companies frequently issue their securities, but not always immediately marketable.

The amount of additional but great importance to those seeking security is the fact that the Company own ninety acres of land in Chicago, which leading real estate dealers say will be worth, in six years, at least $1,000,000 an amount equal to the whole proposed capital.

The success of the American Bridge Company, though brief, has already fully demonstrated the practicability of the enterprise. The Company has contracted since the organization, and from the 1st of December, 1871, a total of 50,137 feet of bridges, 18 turning tables, and 14 steam cranes, and pneumatic and screw piling, substructure, costing $1,400,000, and have facilities for any Company in the country, unless unexpected by any Company in the country, and a capacity for the construction of at least 150,000 of bridges for every working day in the year.

The Union Bridge at Fulton, Illinois, at Leavenworth, of three spans of 360 feet each, and the Union Pacific Bridge across the Missouri River, of eleven spans of 250 feet each, were constructed by this Company.

The net profit arising from this business, as shown by the books of the Company up to the 31st of March, 1872, was the sum of $379,426 24, or at the rate of over $25 per share per annum, or 25 per cent. per annum on the full amount of capital, $1,000,000, with a fair prospect of considerable increase.

The undersigned are prepared to give to those inquiring the fullest possible satisfaction in regarding the reliability of the Company's statements, and the unquestioned integrity and ability of its officers.

We confidently commend to capitalists the above, as an investment worthy their attention.

MARVIN BROS.,
BANKERS,
No. 49 Exchange-place, New-York.
Sole Financial Agents in the East.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS

MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Masonic Hall Building, Nos. 71 and 73 Nassau-st., Masonic building at the corner of Liberty and Nassau-sts., New-York.

Cost of land and building, when completed, $1,200,000.

Principal of bonds payable in gold coin, ten years from Sept. 15, at the office of the Union Trust Co.

A few of these bonds remaining unsold can be had upon application to

C. DEHLER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 2 Nassau-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BONDS OF CITY OF ST. PAUL, MINN. Eight per Cent. Semi-Annual Interest in New-York.

For sale at par and interest by

FITCH, OTIS & CO., Bankers,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL (LAFAYETTE) BONDS wanted by

HANNA BROS.,
Dealers in Railroad Bonds,
No. 11 Wall-st., and No. 2 New-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrips all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 49 Exchange-place, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

TRAFFIC GUARANTEE AND REDEMPTION BONDS

7 per cent. Gold Interest.

Mortgage $15,000 per Mile.

Completed and Fully Equipped Railway,

228 Miles Long,

Entirely Within the

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

FIRST MORTGAGE, SINKING FUND, GOLD BONDS OF THE

Springfield and Illinois South-eastern Railway,

INTEREST PAYABLE FEBRUARY AND AUGUST, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, AT THE

Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, IN NEW-YORK.

PRICE 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

These Bonds, representing an unusually light Mortgage upon a Finished Railway, fully equipped, extending centrally through one of the richest and most populous States of the Union, remarkable for the great success of its different Railways, offer unusual inducements to the investor seeking a PROFITABLE AND SAFE SECURITY.

The holder of this Bond has the right to vote at all elections.

By the terms of a Traffic Guarantee Contract with the well-known

Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway,

(four of whose Directors, including the President and Vice-President, are also DIRECTORS IN THE SPRINGFIELD AND ILLINOIS SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY,)

A large number of these Bonds will be purchased by 1st semi-annually AT PAR and Accrued Interest, giving the fortunate holders Eleven per cent. Profit on their investment, besides nearly Nine per cent. Interest.

We respectfully invite the attention of all Capitalists to this Security as a particularly safe and desirable one.

Pamphlets and Maps with full particulars furnished by us on written or personal application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,

NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
Financial Agents of the Company.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
No. 11 Nassau-st., New-York,

OFFER FOR SALE THE BALANCE OF THE

BONDS OF COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

INTEREST SEVEN PER CENT. MATURING 1893.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

This county contains the City of Chicago. The debt is small and the security undoubted. For further particulars apply as above.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD BONDS.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the LAWRENCE, ATCHISON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, CHARTERED BY THE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF MISSOURI.

The Bonds are due October 1, 1895, and principal and interest are payable at THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE. Whole amount of the loan $600,000.

The Road runs from Leavenworth to Atchison, Kansas, 31 31-100 miles, and is known as the Pacific Railroad Division, and from Atchison to Lawrence, one of the lines the Leavenworth, Atchison and North-western Railroad receives 45 per cent. of the gross earnings; last month less than $4,000 per annum.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI AGREES TO DEPOSIT THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THESE BONDS IN THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

The Company is in operation under this lease for the past two years.

We can, therefore, confidently recommend these Bonds as a first-class security in every respect, and advise investors to purchase them. We offer them at the LOW PRICE OF 85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HALGARTEN & CO., No. 76 Broad-st.
NORTHRUP & ORTON, No. 4 Wall-st.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 23, 1872.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,750,000 STOCKS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Controller's office until Tuesday, Sept. 3, 1872, at 12 M., when the bids for the whole or any part of the sums of ONE MILLION SEVEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS of Stock of the City and County of New York, to wit:

ADDITIONAL NEW CROTON AQUEDUCT STOCK, authorized by chap. 490, Laws of 1872, payable Nov. 1, 1887.....$250,000
ADDITIONAL CROTON WATER STOCK, authorized by chap. 22, amended chap. 490, Laws of 1872, payable Nov. 1, 1887.....100,000
ASSESSMENT FUNDED STOCK, authorized by chap. 160, sec. 7, Laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1887.....768,000
CITY PARKS IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK, authorized by chap. 383, Laws of 1871, payable in thirty years.....500,000
WATER STOCK OF 1870, authorized by chap. 386, sec. 5, Laws of 1870, payable Nov. 1, 1890.....250,000

Said bonds will bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November each year.

The proposals will state the amount of each desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are received will have to deposit with the Comptroller, in cash, or in certificates of stock, the amount awarded to them respectively, together with any premium thereon.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposit, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for the amount of the par value of the stock awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Blank proposals can be obtained, and indorsed, "Proposals for Stocks of the City and County of New York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Controller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all of the bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.

ANDREW H. GREEN,
Controller.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, HOUSATONIC AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 15 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1872.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company, is hereby called, to be held at this office, on Monday, the 7th day of September, 1872, at 12 o'clock A. M., for the following purposes:

1. To take action on the acceptance or a resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut on the 7th day of May, 1872, altering the charter of the Company and the powers and privileges in that State.

2. For the purpose of taking into consideration and voting upon an agreement for the consolidation of this Company with the following railroad Companies, namely: The Housatonic Railroad Company, the Naugatuck Railroad Company, and the Southern Westchester Railroad Company, made and entered into by the Directors of said Companies respectively.

S. SEDGEWICK, Secretary.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN WESTCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 15 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1872.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company is hereby called to be held at this office, on the 16th day of September, 1872, at 12 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration and voting upon the following matters, namely: The consolidation of this Company and the railroad with the Company and railroad of the New-York, Housatonic and Northern Railroad Company, and the entering into by the directors of said Companies respectively.

S. SEDGEWICK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, HOUSATONIC AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 15 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1872.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company is hereby called to be held at this office, on the 16th day of September, 1872, at 12 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration and voting upon the following matters, namely: The consolidation of this Company and the railroad with the Company and railroad of the New-York, Housatonic and Northern Railroad Company, and the entering into by the directors of said Companies respectively.

S. SEDGEWICK, Secretary.

LET—ON OR ABOUT OCT. 1, NEXT, IN the building No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York, corner of Hanover, a desirable office, containing about 1,000 square feet. Apply to LITTLEJOHN & CO., Bankers, No. 17 Nassau-st., New-York, corner of Hanover.

WANTED—$5,000 FOR THE YEARS ON farm unincumbered, North Dakota, in Indiana; will give semi-annual interest at eight per cent. per annum; mortgage to cover when interest is delinquent; interest not wanted before December. Address, box 2,466, city Post-Office.

FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000.

A PRIME INVESTMENT AT A LOW PRICE.

THE

CHICAGO

AND

CANADA SOUTHERN

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND 20 YEARS'

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

AT

85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER AT UNION TRUST COMPANY.

This road is the western link in the new AIR LINE from BUFFALO to CHICAGO, and runs from the Detroit River to Chicago in nearly a straight line.

The road is a part of the same line as the Canada Southern, and is being built by the same men, viz.: Milton Courtright, John F. Tracy, David Dows, Wm. L. Scott, Henry Farnam, R. A. Forsyth, John M. Burke, H. L. Sykes, Jr., all directors either in the Chicago and North-west or the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; Geo. Opdyke, of the Midland Road; Sydney Dillon, Daniel Drew, John Ross, David Stewart, Samuel J. Tilden, Kenyon Cox, and other prominent railroad men.

The road, like the Canada Southern, will have steel rails (sixty pounds to the yard) throughout; is practically straight and level, much shorter, and can be run more quickly and with greater safety than any other road connecting Buffalo and Chicago.

Twenty-five miles are finished and running; seventy-five miles more are so far advanced as to be finished by Jan. 1, and the entire road will be completed during the ensuing year. Steel rails and ties for one-half the entire road have already been purchased.

The builders of the road control enough of its Chicago feeders to obtain for it a profitable business from the start, having projected the line to accommodate existing business, and having seen the necessity for another trunk line between Chicago and the Atlantic seaboard, located expressly with the view of obtaining the cheapest transportation practicable.

The branch lines will make the shortest connections between Chicago and Toledo and Chicago and Detroit, as well as between all these points and Buffalo.

The Canada Southern Bonds, in every particular like these, were eagerly taken, the last of them several weeks ago, by the best class of investors, and were off the market a shorter time than any other railroad loan of like amount for years past.

The proceeds of these bonds will complete the entire line, and we recommend them with the same confidence as we did the Canada Southern, and regard them as in every way a choice security.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER

BANKERS,

NO. 10 WALL-ST.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 27 PINE-ST.

FIRE REINSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA.

Cash Capital $500,000, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

This Company is chartered by the State of New-York; is the first institution of the kind in this country, and modeled after the Government Companies so long and favorably known in Germany, Austria and Russia for their large dividends.

There is no personal liability of stockholders.

DIRECTORS:

EMIL SAUER, President. German-American Bank.
Gen. JOHN A. DIX, No. 9 West 16th-st.
THOMAS W. PEARSALL, No. 78 Wall-st.
WILLIAM MILLER, President Bixpenny Savings Bank.
GEO. F. POLLEN, formerly of Pollen & Colgate, No. 4 Wall-street, corner of Broad.
LEOPOLD SCHMIDT, of Jansen, Schmidt & Rupert, No. 68 Broad-st.
FREDK. KUHNE, of Knauth, Nachod & Kühne, No. 21 New-st.
S. S. MARSHALL, of Marshall & Verplanck, White Plains.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, No. 631 East 23d-st.
THOMAS VARNEY, of Lord & Taylor.
LANCASTER UNDERHILL, No. 504 Broadway.
JOHN H. COX, Cashier Mechanics' National Bank.
SAMUEL L. PARSONS, No. 166 Broadway.
JOHN W. DIX, No. 9 West 23d-st.
C. H. MEDALY, No. 40 Washington-st.
ADAM S. CAMERON, No. 61 East 23d-st.
JULIUS L. MYERS, of Lamson, Myers & Co., No. 36 South William-st.
S. MORRIS LOCKE, of Locke & Montague, No. 56 Pine-st.
JAMES G. COURTER, Mayor of the City of Yonkers.
WM. H. SCHERMERHORN, No. 269 West 23d-st.
CHARLES A. SILLIMAN, of Silliman & Co., No. 17 Cortlandt-st.
OSCAR S. SEDERBERG, Counselor-at-law, No. 49 Wall-st.

SAMUEL LEGGETT, President.
JOHN W. DIX, Vice-President.
SAMUEL L. PARSONS, Secretary.
Temporary office, No. 166 Broadway.

The undersigned have been appointed Commissioners by the Board of Directors to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the "Fire Reinsurance Company," and will open books for such subscriptions on MONDAY, Sept. 2, 1872, at the Continental American Bank, No. 120 Broadway.

EMIL SAUER.
WILLIAM MILLER.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS

AND

DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,

Keep on hand a variety of choice bonds to supply the wants of banks, bankers attracted on the market as investment; the First Mortgage Eight Per Cent Bonds of the

MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,

Of which more than three million are already in operation and the road is being rapidly pushed to completion, the balance of the line, to the State of Lake Superior, about 150 miles.

No bonds issued except on road fully finished and equipped, and mortgages less than $16,000 per mile.

NEW-YORK DIRECTORS:

JESSE HOYT AND A. H. BARNEY.

Full information, with maps, pamphlets, &c., furnished on application personally or by letter.

Prices for the present, 85½ and accrued interest.

GUARANTEED BONDS, PAYABLE IN New-York City, for sale at prices that will pay over Twelve per Cent. on the amount invested.

THOS. P. ELLIS & CO., Bankers No. 14 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

I., B. & W.

EXTENSION RAILWAY

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Convertible

GOLD BONDS.

Issued by the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway Co. for its building its extension line. The bonds are secured by a first and only mortgage on the extension, are being rapidly distributed in the most thorough manner by state and experienced underwriters who represent a capital of several millions of dollars, which insures the last call being sold at an early date. About 60 miles are already finished and 110 miles graded; the whole line, 217 miles, will be completed early in 1873. We have been connected and entirely familiar with the I. B. & W. Railway from its early organization. It was completed in the Autumn of 1870, and has developed rapidly into a SUCCESSFUL AND WEALTHY CORPORATION, having a large revenue from the rapidly-increasing business. With the extension it will be one corporation, with 320 miles of road, located in a commanding position in the heart of the best portion of the country. The counties on the line of the extension in 1870 had a population of 307,123; valuation of real and personal estate, $121,000,000; bushels of grain raised, 27,000,000; value of farm products, $23,370,000; and live stock, $13,500,000; to which may safely be added 15 per cent. to represent the present population and values. The counties on the Old Line and the Extension together contain a population of nearly three quarters of a million, and a property valuation exceeding $400,000,000.

From these statistics it will be readily seen that the extension will have a Local Business that will make it a complete success. In addition to this it will have the entire Through Traffic of the Missouri, Iowa, and Nebraska Road, connecting with it on the Mississippi River, and extending West to the Missouri, 200 miles, where it connects with the Midland Pacific in Nebraska. These two corporations, and also the Peoria and Rock Island (91 miles,) and the Davenport and St. Paul (300 miles,) although separate corporations, ARE CONTROLLED IN THE INTEREST OF THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY, and, practically, will be a united line of more than 1,200 miles, the through business of which will pass over the I., B. & W. This is an East and West trunk route and has no parallel competing line. The Eastern connections at Indianapolis are the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Bellefontaine, Lake Shore, and New-York Central, and other roads centering at this point. From the Seaboard to the West and North-west Sacramento are now partially reduced via this system of roads; so much so that it cannot fail to be the popular line for travel and business. Liberal subscriptions to the stock were made by towns and counties on the line of the EXTENSION, and the remainder has been taken by experienced railroad men and Eastern capitalists.

These facts cannot fail to make the bonds, which will be issued only as completed road, take high rank among the best railway securities.

The bonds are $1,000 each, convertible into stock at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered free of charge.

Coupons payable January and July 1, free of tax. The bonds may now be had from banks and bankers throughout the country.

We offer them at present at 90 and interest, and recommend them strongly to our friends and investors as one of the safest and most desirable securities on the market.

Bonds delivered free of express charges. Maps, pamphlets and circulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,

Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

THE INDIANA AND ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent.

SINKING FUND

GOLD BONDS,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

An East and West Air Line of 152 Miles, Indianapolis, Ind., to Decatur, Ill.

This road passes through a belt of the best settled and richest agricultural and mineral country of Indiana and Illinois, averaging thirty miles in width with no other railroad for over one hundred miles crossed through it. It crosses, in Parke and Vermillion Counties, the rich

BLOCK COAL FIELD

of Indiana, which alone will supply an ample business.

Thirty miles through Deatur County, Illinois, just completed, opened and ready for

THROUGH BUSINESS.

Indianapolis Division, Indianapolis to Decatur, eighty-two miles, No. 1 Railroad in 1872. Grading nearly done and materials (except iron) already procured; bridge over Wabash ready for superstructure.

Eastern Division, sixty-seven miles, partly graded, and to be finished in 1873.

$1,300,000 IN CASH ALREADY EXPENDED ON THE ROAD, AND $1,500,000 REMAINING TO BE PAID ON SUBSCRIPTIONS FROM COUNTIES, AMONG WHOM ARE W. H. GUION, SIDNEY DILLON, JAY GOULD & CO., CLARK, DODGE & CO., MORGAN, BISSELL & CO. AND PAUL S. FORBES, OF NEW-YORK; SENY. E. BATES, OF BOSTON; HENRY DEVLIN, OF PHILADELPHIA AND C. M. KEPPLER, OF CHICAGO.

Besides its right of way the Company owns 12,000 acres of land, chiefly in Indiana, of which 2,000 acres are the best BLOCK COAL LANDS. It has also 1,000 ACRES IN CITY LOTS, in Decatur, in addition to numerous towns and individuals of $700,000.

The road connects at both termini with the most important THROUGH RAILWAY LINES of the West and North-west, making it, in connection with other line, will be indispensable to them, while its local business alone will insure good dividends on its stock.

Bonds $1,000 each, payable in Union Trust Company. Trustee or Bearer, July 1, 1901, in gold coin. Coupons also in gold, payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in New-York City. Free of all taxes, payable to the holders or coupons in sterling.

SINKING FUND of 1½ per cent. a year on gross earnings to be invested by Trustee in Bonds at not exceeding par and accrued interest, by the Financial agents of the Company.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

No. 14 Wall-st.

Heidelbach, Frank & Co.,

BANKERS,

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Of which more than three million are already in operation and the road is being rapidly pushed to completion, the balance of the line, to the State of Lake Superior, about 150 miles.

No bonds issued except on road fully finished and equipped, and mortgages less than $16,000 per mile.

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GUARANTEED BONDS, PAYABLE IN New-York City, for sale at prices that will pay over Twelve per Cent. on the amount invested.

THOS. P. ELLIS & CO., Bankers No. 14 Pine-st.

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THE National Trust COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Nos. 257 AND 259 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital.....$1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposits, subject to Check at sight.

Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

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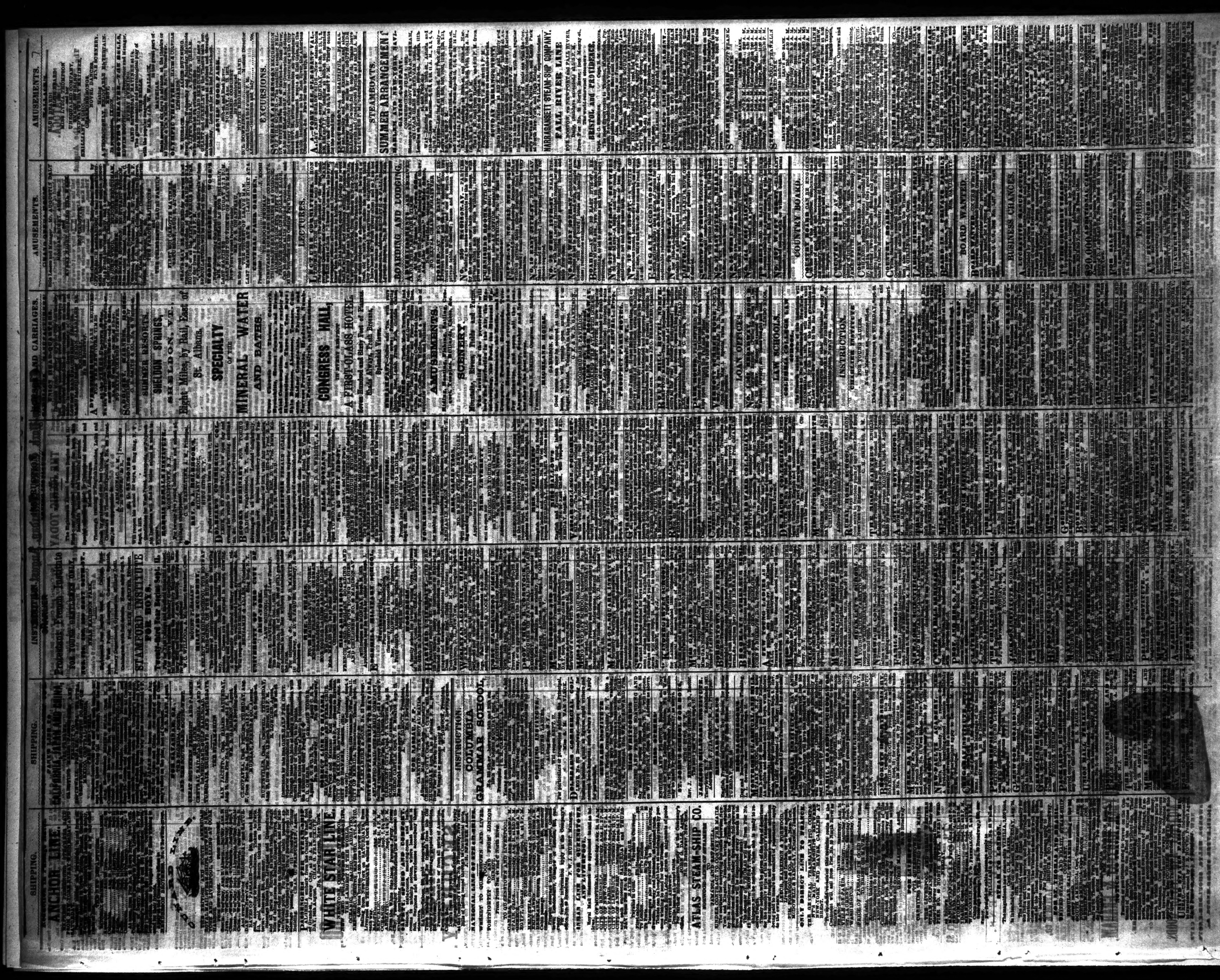

SARATOGA.

The Final Day of the August Meeting.

A Large Attendance and Splendid Racing—London, Harry Bassett, Artisan and Mud Tom the Winners.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 26.—The agony is over. The last race has been run and quiet reigns supreme once more over the Saratoga race track. No sooner had the Judges come to their decision on the last race, than there was a general stampede like an army routed and flying before an enemy. The hotel-porters and baggage-smashers were besieged by the owners of trunks and valises, while the clerks at the desks, "with smiles that were bland," kindly poked receipted bills at the unoffending mortals who were hurrying from the scene, anxious to retain the bosoms of their families, and balance their profit and loss accounts. The heavy storm of yesterday threatened to prolong its duration, but this was happily averted. As soon the sun became very hot, and the lemonade-venders on the grand stand did a thriving business. The attendance of spectators was the largest of the meeting, nearly 10,000 people occupying the stands, while the field was taken up with a formidable array of equipages. The track was very heavy, but ample sprinkling and persistent harrowing rendered it fit for use, and before the third race was called the dust began to fly from the hoofs of the horses.

THE RACING.

The first race was captured by London, the property of Mr. M. H. Littell, of this City, and Mimi finished second. London is one of the best of Lightning's get, and it was regretted that the inability of the Association to understand the wording of its rules prevented his starting in the sweepstakes yesterday. He was today with plenty to spare. The second race was an easy one for Harry Bassett, who galloped the four miles in 8.02½, and then beat his opponent by nearly an eighth of a mile. The third race was the most exciting of the day, and Mud McDaniel's gamey Tennessean, being defeated by Arizona, the knowing ones were hit with heavy losses, which was especially severe, as there was no chance to regain their money. The meeting terminated with a steeple chase, which was productive of much laughter, as one and then the other of the contestants came to grief. The following are the details of the sport:

THE MILE AND AN EIGHTH.

The race was opened with a free handicap purse of $600, for all ages, a mile and an eighth, in which Edward Gray, b. c. by Mason and Gordon, 3 years, by Lightning, out of Empress, by Star Davis, 95 pounds; Glenn & Co.'s gr. f. Nema, 3 years, by Lightning, out of imp. Ghoul Jepson, by Weatherbeet, 91 pounds; D. D. Withers' br. f. Mimi, by imp. Eclipse, out of Minnie Traverse, by imp. Shamrock, 88 pounds; P. H. Hall's b. c. John Morgan, 4 years, by Lexington, out of La Rose, by Lexington, 100 pounds, and T. B. & W. R. Davis' b. c. Piedmont, 3 years, by Asteroid, out of Fairy, by imp. Knight of St. George, 88 pounds. Although London was given not his competitors' weight, he was considered five or ten pounds superior, and he was the favorite in the pools at the following rates:

London	$210	$200	$200
Nema	70	65	65
Mimi	130	125	100
Piedmont	60	60	50
John Morgan	31	31	30
Total	$501	$571	$445

THE RACE.

After one false start, the flag fell, and London was first away, with Piedmont second, Mimi third, and Merryman left at the post. As they came to the stand, London showed two lengths ahead of Piedmont, who was a length ahead of Mimi, and Nema fourth. As they went round the turn, Piedmont was forced to the outside to get up to a lap with London, and when they passed the quarter-pole they were head and head, three lengths in advance of Mimi, who was a length away from Nema. As they went along the backstretch, London forged away half a length in front, and then two lengths on end, Piedmont and Mimi following suit, however, and when they passed the half-mile pole London was still showing the way still half a length in the van; Piedmont second, three lengths ahead of Mimi, who was four lengths away from Nema. As they went round the lower turn the heavy track began to tell on London, and London left him three lengths behind, the others in the same positions. As they reached the three-quarter pole London got four lengths in front, and Piedmont was the same from Mimi. As they got into the straight work on the stretch, however, Mimi headed her rival, and she was soon running as the head of the column, but after a short struggle, assumed the second place. London came up on the extreme outside and Mimi made a gallant brush to overtake him, but without success, as London had too much of the lead, and passed under the string a winner of the race by two lengths, Mimi second, four lengths in advance of Piedmont, Nema fourth, Time, 2.05.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Free Handicap; purse $600, for all ages; a mile and an eighth.

T. G. Mosers gr. c. London, 3 years, by Lightning, out of Empress, 95 pounds.....1
D. D. Withers' br. f. Mimi, 3 years, by Kentucky, dam Minnie Traverse, 91 pounds.....2
Glenn & Co.'s gr. f. Nema, 3 years, by Lightning, dam Ghoul Jepson, 91 pounds.....3
Also ran—Merryman, 4 years, by Lightning, dam Fairy, 97 pounds; Piedmont, 3 years, by Asteroid, dam Fairy, 91 pounds; Gazelle.....0
P. H. Hall's b. c. John Morgan, 4 years, by Lexington, out of La Rose, 101 pounds.....dr.
Time, 2.05.

THE FOUR MILE HEAT.

The second event on the card was the four miles—purse $1,200—to which Harry Bassett made his second appearance during the meeting, having for his competitor J. H. Haycock's ch. g. Cadence, 4 years, by Censor out of Rachel Dawson. There was, of course, little interest and less betting in the result, as Cadence was a favorite, who trusted to chance and an accident to Bassett, and took the chances of twelve and fifteen to one against Cadence.

THE RACE.

When Bassett appeared he was received with the usual demonstrations, and poor Cadence was overlooked. When they started Cadence had four lengths the best of it, but they had no sooner got to the turn when Bassett passed him, and led two lengths at the quarter-pole. At the finish of the first mile Bassett was a length and a half in front; and then two lengths on end, Cadence taking it easy all the second mile they were that distance apart. The end of the third mile found them the same. And now Roe allowed Bassett to gallop a little faster, and he passed the quarter-pole three lengths away from Cadence, they having thrown over. When they reached the half-mile pole there were four lengths between them, and at the three-quarters, a hundred yards. When Bassett reached the goal, Cadence was near the turning pole.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $1,200, for all ages; four miles.

D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. c. Harry Bassett, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Nancy Hall, by imp. Yorkshire, 106 pounds.....1
J. H. Haycock's ch. g. Cadence, 4 years, by Censor, out of Rachel Dawson, 106 pounds.....2
Time, 7.37½.

THE CONSOLATION PURSE.

Next came the Consolation Purse, of $600, for all ages; one and three-quarter miles, with an allowance of seven pounds for horses that have been beaten twice, and twenty-one pounds if beaten three times. There were four who thought they merited consolation, and these were T. G. Moser's gr. c. London, with seven pounds; D. McDaniel & Co.'s b. c. Tubman, 4 years, by War Dance, out of Lass of Sydney, by imp. Knight of St. George, also seven pounds; A. C. Franklin's b. c. Arizona, 4 years, by Lexington out of imp. Zoneo; thy The Cure, by James McCormick's b. g. King Henry, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Empress, by Yorkshire, with twenty-one pounds. Tubman was set down as the certain winner of this race, although he had easily succumbed to Frank Hampton, but was considered one of the in that race. He was a warm favorite last night, but this morning London was nothing even with him, at the following rates:

London	$210	$200	$200
Tubman	70	65	65
Arizona	130	125	100
King Henry	60	60	50
Total	$470	$450	$415

London was victorious in the case of the last mentioned, and Tubman became an immense favorite, as with his usual luck he was left at the post. But the knowing ones were frightfully slaughtered, as soon as the start took place, for, when there was an opportunity to get even.

THE RACE.

They were started from the extra track, and when the flag fell Arizona went away first, King Henry second, and Tubman third. As they went down the stretch, Arizona made but slight running, but nevertheless passed into the rear in front of Tubman and King Henry, who were together. As they came round the lower turn, King Henry left Tubman and went up to the second place, and Arizona was leading three lengths. King Henry second, and a length in front of Tubman. On the home stretch Tubman passed King Henry and closed on Arizona, who still held a commanding lead, however, as she passed the stand, being two lengths ahead of Tubman, who was a length in front of King Henry. At the quarter-pole Tubman got a little closer to the leader, but on the quarter pole the still showed a length and a half the best of it. As they went down the back-stretch, Arizona went away again two lengths, and King Henry fell six lengths away behind Tubman, who ran second, and when they reached the half-mile pole they were together, one length ahead of the three-quarter pole, and Arizona was more exultant. As they came round the lower turn Tubman got to the head of Arizona and an exciting struggle ensued, which resulted in Tubman's passing Arizona once again at the three-quarter pole, and showing a length ahead at that point. It was evident she had Tubman beaten, and it proved true on the homestretch, when she came away and was by six lengths. King Henry did some good running in the latter portion, and overhauled Tubman, beating him for second place by two lengths. Time, 3.30. This was a terrible disaster to the KNOWING ones at the tail end of the meeting.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Consolation Purse, $600; for all ages; one and three-quarter miles; horses beaten once during the Second meeting allowed seven pounds; twice, fourteen pounds; three times, twenty-one pounds.

A. C. Franklin's b. m. Arizona, 4 years, by Lexington, dam Zoneo.....1
J. McCormack's b. g. King Henry, 5 years, by Lexington, dam Tessy, 95 pounds.....2
D. McDaniel & Co.'s b. c. Tubman, 4 years, by War Dance, dam Lass of Sidney, 101 pounds.....3
Moore's g. c. London, 3 years, by Lightning, dam Zingara.....dr.
James Thompson's br. m. Lobelia, aged, by Bonnie Scotland, dam Cadence.....dr.
Time—3.30.

THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

The last act of the drama at length arrived, and the actors indulged in a series of lofty jumps. It was the most interesting event of the day to the ladies, being a handicap steeple-chase of about three miles over the usual course. This race was not originally on the programme, but was got up as an extra attraction to wind up the meeting with éclat. The following SIX were entered to make the sport, viz.: J. Donahue's br. h. Blind Tom, 5 years, by Star Davis, out of Marzravine, by imp. Margrave; also, ch. g. Tenmany, 5 years, by Lexington—Gertie; Service, by imp. Glencoe; J. H. Kelly's ch. g. Yorktown, 4 years, by Vandyke, out of Lassa Kerry, by Lexington; J. Bengham's ch. g. Sorrel Dan, aged, by Revenge, dam unknown; J. T. Blanchard's ch. g. Blackbird, 4 years, by Blackbird, dam by Planet. Tenmany did not appear when they were called to the track, and Blind Tom had it all his own way from the start, all the others either balking or refusing the leaps, except the Blackbird colt, Sorrel Dan and Asteroid went over the course afterward, and after a close struggle the third money was won by Sorrel Dan.

SUMMARY.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap steeple-chase, about three miles (the usual course.) Purse $600, of which $100 to the second and $100 to the third horse.

J. Donahue's br. h. Blind Tom, 5 years, by Star Davis, out of Margravine, by imp. Margrave.....1
J. T. Blanchard's ch. g. Blackbird, by Blackbird, dam by Planet.....2
J. Bengham's ch. g. Sorrel Dan, aged, by Revenge, dam unknown.....3
John O'Donnell's b. c. 4 years, by Asteroid, out of Lassa Kerry.....dr.
J. H. Kelly's ch. g. Yorktown, 4 years, by Vandyke, out of Lassa Kerry.....dr.
Joseph Donahue's ch. g. Tenmany, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Lassa Kerry.....dr.
Time, 8.55.

TROTTING.

The Hampton Park Races—A Large Attendance and the Season Closing Successfully.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 25.—Twelve thousand people attended the Hampton Park races today, and the meeting closed with a brilliant series of races. In the race for all horses that have never trotted better than 2:30, for a purse of $1,000—$600 to first, $300 to second, $100 to third—Sensation, the favorite was beaten. The following is a summary:

W. H. Jarvis's g. g. Doubtful	3	1	1
A. Kaser, jr.'s g. g. S. V. Swiss	4	1	3
John L. Doty's b. g. Sensation	1	4	4
M. Carroll's br. g. Jubilee Lambert	2	3	2

Time—2.30½, 2.30, 2.29¾.

Seventeen horses were entered to compete for the purse of $2,000, but 7 horses only had shown trotted better than 2:31—$1,200 to first, $600 to second, $300 to third—but only five appeared. The race was hotly contested. The following is a summary:

J. Johnson's b. m. Jennie	1	1	1					
J. L. Doty's b. g. Dexter	2	2	2					
W. H. Jarvis ch. g. Crown Prince	4	3	3					
D. Mahler's g. g. Joe Brown	3	4	5					
T. A. Warren's b. m. Belle of Watertown	5	5	4					

Time—2.30, 2.30, 2.30, 2.30½, 2.30½.

The last for the purse of $3,000—$1,800 to first, $1,000 to second, $600 to third, was won easily by American Girl in three straight heats. Henry second and George Palmer third in each heat. Nonesuch was drawn after the first heat. Time, 2.24½, 2.24, 2.24.

There was also a running race, one mile and repeat, which was one by Asteroid, beating Lord Byron. Time, 1.37, 1.38.

BASE BALL AND CRICKET.

The Mutuals Bested the Resolutes by 6 to 4.

The Mutuals of this City took a trip to Waverley, N. J., yesterday, for a game with the Resolutes of Elizabeth, whom they defeated on the Union Ground recently by a score of 4 to 0. This time, however, the Jerseymen were not to be disposed of so easily, and encouraged by their friends, about 600 of whom were present, so well did they play that when the Mutuals went to the bat in the ninth inning two runs were necessary for a tie, and three for victory. McMullin earned first on a safe hit, and immediately made to second; Palmer, the next striker, was fined by Chamberlain; Cummings drove a grounder to third, reached second and brought in McMullin, the ball being thrown wildly to first; Eagler's hit to third was also badly juggled by Phelps; Hatfield was second out on a fly to Laughlin, but Starr came to the rescue with a hard hit to right field, bringing home Cummings and tying the game. Eagler, by reason of being blocked in right field, was out, winning the game greatly to the disappointment of a majority of the crowd.

THE SCORE.

RESOLUTE.	Runs.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Austin, c. f.	0	0	0	Reagle, c. f.	1	1	2	0		
Laughlin, 2d b.	0	1	0	Hatfield, 2d b.	1	2	3	1		
Eagler, r. f.	0	1	1	Starr, 1st b.	1	1	2	1		
M. Campbell, 1. f.	0	1	1	Bechtel, r. f.	0	1	0	0		
Wardell, 1 f.	0	0	0	Black, c.	0	1	1	0		
Layman, p.	0	0	0	Peacock, p.	0	1	1	0		
Woodcock, c.	0	0	0	Franklin, 3d b.	0	1	1	0		
M. Campbell, 3d b.	0	1	0	Palmer, 2d b.	0	1	1	0		
Phelps, 2d b.	0	1	1	Cummings, p.	1	1	1	0		
Total	0	7	12	Total	4	10	12	3		

RESOLUTE.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Resolute	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mutual	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4

Runs Earned—1 each.
Umpire—Mr. Wertz, of the Star Club.
Time of Game—One hour and forty-five minutes.
Today, Mutual vs. Eckford, on Union Grounds.

CRICKET.

MONTREAL, Aug. 25.—The English Gentlemen's Eleven made their first appearance in the field since their arrival in a game today, against twenty-two of the Montreal Cricket Club. A thunder-storm which prevailed during the day delayed the commencement of the game, but in the afternoon wickets were pitched, the Englishmen first going to the bat. When darkness terminated the first day's play they had scored 196 with only three wickets down, individual score being: Grace, 56; Greenwood, 54; Leach, 25; Hornby, (not out,) 10; Barnes, 14. The game will be resumed to-morrow.

The Eight-Hour Law and the New Post-Office.

The workmen employed on the Post-office claim that after the United States had passed a law making eight hours a day's work, that were obliged to work ten hours a day, and that for the two extra hours they are entitled to extra pay. They have formed an association to procure this pay, and their meetings up to last evening have been private. Last evening they held an open meeting, George L. Dickson in the chair. The Treasurer's report showed that the receipts had been pretty extensive.

The Chairman stated in answer to a question that he had received a telegram from Judge Buckingham, who is Acting Secretary of the Treasury, that these claim had been adversely decided, and that if they wished to press it further they would have to go to the Court of Claims. Since then he had seen Mr. Chandler, the Chairman of the National Committee, and he had promised to see Secretary Boutwell in Washington and send a letter to Mr. Boutwell.

He himself had written a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, but as that since the Cabinet was scattered, and it was difficult to get the officers to act.

A committee had been waited on President Grant in Long Clay, and he informed Grant had said that their claim was just and right. The latter seemed to be among the undertimen.

One of the members present suggested that Gen. Grant only transacted business at Washington, and that a committee had better press the matter there. A motion to this effect was voted down. The meeting finally voted to ask Col. Spencer's advice, and adjourned.

Found Dead in a Sewer.

The case of Richard J. Carey, of No. 237 East Fifty-fourth street, who was found dead in the bottom of an open sewer in Forty-fourth-street, near Third-avenue, on the morning of the 14th inst., was investigated by Coroner Keenan yesterday. It was shown that Carey was injured during the previous night and had a fight with a man named Freeman. During the

Forgeries.

M. Gritsch, of the Russian Legation, is at the Brevoort House. Senator C. E. Adams of Cohoes, N. Y., is at the Coleman House. Gen. James B. Fry, of the United States Army, and Commodore J. Beasly, of the United States Navy, are at the Hoffman House. Dr. George B. Benson, of Baltimore, is at the New-York Hotel. Col. H. B. Brown, of Washington, is at the St. George Hotel. Hon. T. G. Youngloye, of Crescent, N. Y.; Col. D. E. Huger, of Alabama; Rev. Henry M. MacCracken, of Toledo; and D. B. St. John, of Newburgh, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Ex-Gov. William Dennison, of Ohio; Col. James Taylor, of Newport, Ky.; Col. James Williamson, of Tennessee; and James Albert, of Newport, Ky., and John Morris, agent of the Michigan State Prison, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. W. S. Bates, of Massachusetts; Gen. S. G. Wormuth, of Detroit; Col. George H. Smith, of Providence; Capt. J. Sayer, of Rhode Island, and George W. Mason, of North Carolina, are at the Astor House.

Republican Mid-Day Meeting.

Late Thursday night John Walters, a carpenter, 24 years old, was arrested on suspicion of aiding in the robbery of Mr. Edward Hayes, a clerk in Woodruff & Robbins' store, Furman-street, on Saturday last. Mr. Hayes usually pays off the hands on Saturday, and the robbery, doubtless, supposed that he had a large amount of money with him. As he was passing through Furman-street, near the corner, at noon, two men sprang upon him, and while one held him the other rifled his pockets. Fortunately Mr. Hayes had left the money for the hands in his office, and had only about $20 or $30 with him, which they succeeded in get. Mr. Hayes identifies Walters as one of the men who robbed him. The prisoner was locked up for examination.

A Smuggler Overboard.

United States Detective Nettleship yesterday seized about 400 yards of silk, which was being brought by a man off of an English bark lying at Rutgers-slip. This seizure led to the discovery of a large amount of smuggled dry goods and several thousand cigars in a private house in Brooklyn, the man arrested confessing that the articles smuggled were concealed there. The goods were taken to Col. Whetely's office, in Hicks-street.

It is supposed that the man was employed by the Captain of a vessel which has left this port to carry away, conceal and dispose of the goods found in Brooklyn; and by some one of the crew or officers of the bark to dispose of the silk. It is believed that the crew are becoming so frequent of late, where officers or men in the merchant service conspire to defraud the United States Customs.

The Strike of Knights of St. Crispin.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 25.—The Knights of St. Crispin, to the number of 400, are on strike, the ground of complaint being partly on account of the enforcement of the rule by manufacturers of refusing to employ strikers from other factories, and partly on account of the manufacturers violating the rule of the St. Crispins which forbids the taking of apprentices. Threats of St. Crispins

THE PICNIC TODAY.

Several Hundred Shantytown Children Going Up the Hudson.

A Good Day Anticipated—How the Children Are to be Collected—Programme of the Arrangements—Statement of the Fund.

Today, Saturday, the fourteenth excursion for poor children will take place, when a large number of boys and girls will go on a trip up the Hudson River to Knickerbocker Cove. The children will mainly be drawn from Shantytown, or that portion of the City lying along the west side above Fortieth-street, as to Seventy-ninth-street, and on the rocks just below the Central Park. A few of the schools in the upper part of the City will also contribute their quota of children for the excursion. The barge Sarah Smith will start from the foot of Christopher-street at 8 o'clock, with our steward, Mr. James Proctor, and his waiters, busy at work on board preparing the sandwiches for breakfast. Touching at Forty-eighth-street to take on board a portion of the children who reside in that neighborhood, the barge will proceed to the foot of Seventy-sixth-street, where the bulk of the excursionists will be in waiting. As soon as all of the party are embarked breakfast will be served in the shape of fresh-cut sandwiches and mugs of milk. The barge and steamer will then proceed up the Hudson to Knickerbocker Park, opposite Yonkers, where the children will enjoy several hours of pleasure in the woods and among the rocks under the Palisades. During the day ample quantities of sandwiches, cake, lemonade and ice-cream will be given the children. The Governor's Island Band will be present, and the Punch and Judy show will no doubt prove as great an attraction as ever.

On Monday next the fifteenth picnic will be given, and the children who are to enjoy it will come from the Ninth, Third, and portions of the Fifth and Eighth Wards. They will be gathered by the members of the St. John's Guild, and a large number is confidently expected. On this occasion the steamer Wyoming will be employed, and a visit will be made to Iona Island, up the Hudson.

On Friday next, the 30th inst., the sixteenth and last excursion will take place. Large bodies of children will be gathered in different parts of the City on that day, and they will be taken over the North River to Hoboken to embark on a special train on the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad, which will proceed to Boonton, N. J., to accept the hospitality of the kind people of that section. As this excursion will close the series for 1871, special preparations have been made for it, the details to be hereafter announced.

The following contributions were received for the Fund yesterday:

A. and L., on silver wedding tour	$25 00
H. F. Phinney, (Cooperstown, N. Y.)	20 00
St. Andrew's Sunday School, Staten Island	5 00
Little Mary, (Worcester, Ohio,)	2 00
H. C.	1 00
Miss B's Little Boarders, (Orange, N. J.)	1 00
Ella and Willie	1 00
Total	$53 00
Previously acknowledged	15,778 46
Aggregate Fund	$15,831 46

THE NUMANCIA.

The Break of her Anchorage to be Traced.

The officers of the Numancia now positively affirm that the keel of the vessel has, at her new anchorage, touched the bottom twice, sinking into the mud so the depth of a foot on Monday night last, and "scraping" again on Wednesday. On the latter occasion her condition is alleged to have been observed from the ship's pilot-boat, through the crew of which the rumors about grounding were first circulated, and a subsequent statement of one of the officers of the vessel, Lieut. Hernandez, to Dr. Monat, confirmed the story. Commissioner Bennett declares that it is impossible for any ship drawing twenty-eight feet of water to be in the locality occupied by the Spanish frigate, and at his request Prof. Mitchell, who is now engaged on the Hart of pursuits, has been dispatched on the coast survey steamer to take soundings of the water in the neighborhood of the vessel. The result of the examination will be made known until to-morrow, when, should it be determined that the vessel is in danger, her position will be changed to a safer place in the Lower Bay.

No new cases of yellow fever were reported yesterday. The patients at West Bank are said to be improving, and the physicians in charge of two some of them have been returned to their respective ships. Meanwhile all vessels arriving from infected ports are required to discharge their cargoes from the Upper Bay.

The Heat.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature during yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's Drug-store, No. 5 Park-row:

6 A. M.	72	9 A. M.	77	12 M.	84
3 P. M.	84½	6 P. M.	84½	9 P. M.	80
12 P. M.	78	Average temperature yesterday, 81.			

The following observations show the temperature yesterday, as recorded by Schultz & Warner, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

6 A. M.	73	9 A. M.	77	12 M.	84
Temperature one year ago	71		69		69
3 P. M.	84	6 P. M.	84	9 P. M.	80
Temperature one year ago	71		69		69

Highest temperature at noon, 84.

The following sun-strokes were reported yesterday: Jacob Freudeberg, aged sixty years, a laborer, residing at No. 407 Graham-avenue, Brooklyn, died at 4 o'clock yesterday morning from the effects of sun-stroke.

On Thursday evening an unknown man aged about fifty years, presently a German laborer, was prostrated by the corner of Hicks and Hamilton streets, Brooklyn. Taken to the City Hospital.

A German laborer named Isaacs was yesterday fatally sun-struck at New-Brunswick, N. J.

Defaulting Contractors.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, has notified several contractors, who have unnecessarily delayed the performance of their contracts within the time specified, that unless the work be completed on or by that they must suspend operations, and the contract will be completed by the Department at the expense of the contractor and his sureties.

The following are the names of the contractors and sureties so notified, and the work upon which they are engaged:

Regulating, grading, &c., Ninety-third-street, between Fourth and Fifty avenues—Michael Gavin, contractor; James Everard and T. Maloney, sureties. Date of contract, May 29, 1871. Time of completion, 150 days.

Regulating, grading, &c., Eighty-fourth-street, from Boulevard to Hudson River—Robert Mears, contractor; Dennis Mears and J. Wallace, sureties. Date of contract, Nov. 8, 1870. Time of completion, 150 days.

Close of the Camp-Meeting at Deaville, N. J.

The camp-meeting at Deaville, N. J., was brought to a close yesterday morning by the usual procession round the grounds, in which over 4,000 persons took part. A terrific storm prevented the meeting closing on Thursday night, as intended. One hundred and sixty converts have been made during the meeting. About fifty lots have been sold for the erection of cottages on the camping grounds at prices varying from $40 to $75 each. The rising Deaville yesterday were all crowded, and several hundreds stayed in camp.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Derry Walls Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 2, were presented with a handsome Bible last evening, by the ladies of Rev. D. M. McCaffery's congregation.

The remains of a one-armed man were found, yesterday, floating in the East River, at the foot of Fourth-street, and taken to the Morgue for identification.

The steam-ship Donau, which left Bremen on Aug. 10 and Southampton on Aug. 12, reached this port yesterday, with mail-news fresher by two days than those previously at hand.

The Department of Public Parks announces that the Summer Concert in the Mall, at the Central Park today, commencing at 4 P. M.

Thomas H. Dingee, an importer of laces at Nos. 96 and 98 Franklin-street, yesterday committed suicide at his boarding house, No. 20 West Washington-square, by stabbing himself in the throat. His recovery is considered doubtful.

Controller Green paid, yesterday, the Department of Public Parks for maintenance of the Central and City Parks, $60,000; and he will pay to-day, toward the payment of the Department of Public Works, $100,000.

Thomas Cahill, aged fifteen, while attempting to get from the steam-ferry-boat Secretary, of Hart's Island, on the 20th inst., was drowned. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest yesterday.

A fire occurred at half-past 9 o'clock, yesterday morning, in the elegant brown-stone dwelling No. 94 Lexington-avenue, owned and occupied by Louis Werzag, caused by children playing with matches. Damage to furniture and building, $2,000; fully insured.

Thomas Flynn was brought up at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, for attempting to push John Cole, driver of car No. 21, of the Second-avenue Railroad, under the car. Flynn was fined $50 and committed to prison in default of payment. Flynn was arrested for smoking. He was held to answer in $500 bail by Justice Fowler.

In the suit of Hein vs. Bishop, both of whom have been partners in the jewelry business under the Fifth-avenue Hotel, W. H. Wiedman was yesterday appointed by Judge Barnard referee to take testimony and report to the Court. The action was instituted to recover $10,000 alleged to be due the plaintiff from the defendant upon a settlement of accounts.

At 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, while Enos Simeonson was in the eating-saloon No. 46 Eighth-avenue, he was assaulted by William Malley and John Dowling, and terribly beaten about the head and body. Simeonson was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital. Malley was arrested, and Dowling escaped.

An inquest was held by Coroner Keenan, yesterday, in the case of Francis Frohberg, a German boy, seven years, who was so mysteriously shot while at Morrisania, near the Harlem Bridge, on the 3d inst. No evidence could be obtained as to the manner in which Frohberg was shot, and an open verdict was rendered.

An inquest was held by Coroner Schirmer, yesterday, in the case of Mrs. Margaret Cosgrove, of No. 230 Ninth-avenue, who was reported to have been beaten to death by her husband, Felix, and it was shown conclusively that death had resulted from disease superinduced by intemperance. Cosgrove was exonerated and discharged.

A meeting of working men was held last evening for the purpose of discussing the necessity of distinct political action as workingmen. Mr. Richard Raleigh presided, and a number of men identified with the Working Men's Union. After a lengthy discussion a committee was appointed to draft a statement of principles on which the trade organizations could unite, after which the meeting adjourned.

BROOKLYN.

The longshoremen have quieted down and returned to work on this side of the river. The war is transferred to New-York.

William Maher, aged thirty-three years, died suddenly in his bed at No. 274 Forty-second-street, yesterday morning. A supposed case of apoplexy.

The colored children will enjoy a picnic excursion to Rockaway today, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Daily Union. This will close this series of picnics.

John O'Connor, alias John Smith, who was arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the robbery of Conway's sewing-machine factory, last Saturday afternoon, was arraigned yesterday morning, before Justice Walsh, and held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

NEW-JERSEY.

During the storm on Monday evening the lightning struck the barn owned by Dennis Voremeule, about five miles from New-Brunswick, and the building was totally consumed, causing a loss of $2,000. Insured in the Round Brook Insurance Company for $1,800.

Two lads, John Buchanan and Allen Barclay, were drowned in the Passaic River near Belleville, late on Thursday afternoon. They were in bathing, and wading out together both got into deep water and were drowned before any assistance could be rendered.

LONG ISLAND.

Dayton Hulse, of Christian Hook, Queens County, committed suicide Thursday evening by hanging himself to a tree in Lefferts' and Abrams' wood. The body hung there during the storm, and was discovered by mere chance yesterday morning. A disappointment in love, and drink, was the cause of the act.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A new bell has been placed in Presbyterian Church of King Bridge. It weighs 2,000 pounds—200 pounds more than the old one.

A movement is on foot in favor of the consolidating the villages of Hastings and Dobb's Ferry into a municipal corporation.

Three freight cars of the New-Haven Railroad, which were on the side-track at Mount Vernon on Thursday evening, at the time of the storm, were blown off the rails and over a piece of timber eight inches thick. Trains were delayed nearly two hours by the occurrence.

NEW-JERSEY.

John Collis, a prisoner awaiting trial on a charge of rape, escaped from Paterson Jail on Thursday morning. A reward is offered for his apprehension.

The Paterson and Newark branch of the Erie Railway has been completed to the main road at the tunnel, and trains were yesterday run through for the first time.

[Advertisement.]

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.—What are they going for? Will physiology indicate what calling, pursuit or profession they can best succeed in? Examinations, with written descriptions, given daily at No. 389 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Over 2,000 lives annually destroyed by kerosene. A secure warning to every family to use DARRONAH & BURR'S OIL, which has never been known to explode. No. 160 Maiden-lane.

Closing of Foreign Mails at New-York.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the City of Montreal, at 7 A. M.... For Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the Main, at 11 A. M.... For France, via Brest, by the Labrador, at 1 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, by Hartford, Springfield and Boston, at 7 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6 P. M.
North, through Via N. H. R. R. and New-York Central.....7 A. M., 12½, 2 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.....8 A. M., 12 M., 6 P. M.
East, via New-Haven.....8 A. M., 12 M., 6 P. M.
East, via New-Haven, Way.....8 A. M., 2 P. M.
East, Fall River, &c.....2 P. M.
South, by Philadelphia.....7 A. M., 12 M., 2 P. M.
South, by Philadelphia, Way.....7 A. M., 2 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Chicago, Milwaukee, Dubuque, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver.....7 A. M., 2 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit.....2 P. M.
Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.....7 A. M., 2 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

Per steam-ship South America, for Rio, &c.—Albert Tostel, John A. Van Brunswick, E. Cambon, Miss E. Cambon, Miss M. Lavin, Capt. Burgess, C. F. Bowden, C. H. Tucker, N. F. Noland, R. W. Scarrow, F. T. Tucker, F. M. Noland, T. W. Scarrow, C. F. Bowden, W. F. Lee, Miss Mary Carrow, Lorraine G. Silva, R. Morris, Miss Lorraine Morris, Miss Kate Morris, Miss Lorraine Hays, Master Vernon Hays, Miss E. F. Murray, Mrs. Bennington, Mrs. T. J. The Reid and Lady, Miss Reid, Miss Mary Reid, Miss Ellen Reid, Miss Allison, L. Geoffroy, J. C. Silva, W. A. Cross, Miss Cross.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:19 | Sun sets.....6:41 | Moon rises, 8:19
Lake Mich. 10:01 | Gov. Island, 10:47 | Hell Gate, 1:22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....FRIDAY, Aug. 25.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Vandalia, (R. C.,) Freeman, Hamburg Aug. 9 and Havre 10th, mdse. and 97 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Has had westerly winds and good weather the entire passage. Aug. 14, lat. 49 40, lon. 19 40, passed a large quantity of ice. Aug. 15, lat. 49 20, lon. 19 05, passed a steam schooner (apparently Brit.) from Glasgow, bound W.; wind, ESE. Aug. 16, lat. 47 51, lon. 20 33, passed ship Mary Orr, (Brit.) from Glasgow, bound W.; wind, ESE. Aug. 17, lat. 47 05, lon. 21 30, passed ship Arlington (Brit.) from Philadelphia for Liverpool; wind, ESE. Aug. 18, lat. 46 30, lon. 22 30, passed a large quantity of ice. Aug. 19, lat. 46 30, lon. 23 30, passed steam-ship Umbria, hence for Hamburg.

Pr. barque Dunan (N. G.) Hellmann, Bremen Aug. 6, with emigrants, mdse. and 4 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had strong westerly winds and fine weather the entire passage. Aug. 14, lat. 49 40, lon. 19 40, passed a large quantity of ice. Aug. 15, lat. 49 20, lon. 19 05, passed a steam schooner (apparently Brit.) from Glasgow, bound W.; wind, ESE. Aug. 16, lat. 47 51, lon. 20 33, passed ship Mary Orr, (Brit.) from Glasgow, bound W.; wind, ESE. Aug. 17, lat. 47 05, lon. 21 30, passed ship Arlington (Brit.) from Philadelphia for Liverpool; wind, ESE. Aug. 18, lat. 46 30, lon. 22 30, passed a large quantity of ice. Aug. 19, lat. 46 30, lon. 23 30, passed steam-ship Umbria, hence for Hamburg.

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